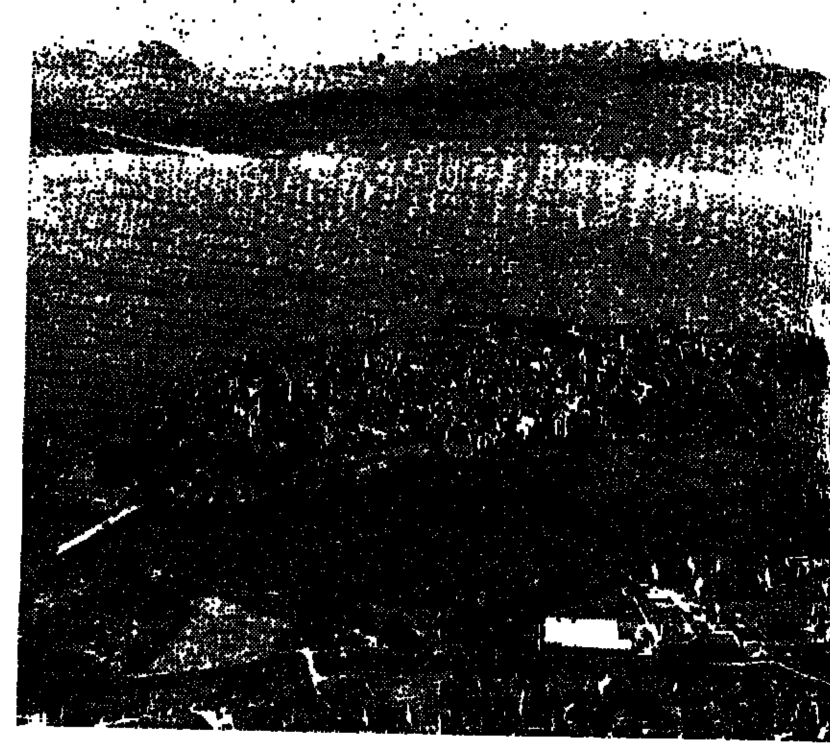
TOURISM

Lake Constance – a romantic southern holiday resort



A panoramic view of Lindau

(Photo: Franz Thorbecke/Fremdenverkehrsamt Li

Lake Constance is for many people just simply a place for a flying visit. A coffee break in the town of Constance, a snapshot of Meersburg Castle and off they go!

Whereas the aspirations of the holidaymaker are usually centred on the Gotthard or Brenner Pass, he does cast a fleeting thought on Lake Constance, and the beautiful meadows which sweep down to its water's edge.

Sometime, he thinks, sometime I must have a holiday there...

For the expert tourist, however, Lake Constance is the object of all dreams, the satisfier of his desires for a happy summer and joyous holiday. As the poet Edward Mörike wrote in one of his lyrics: "When I think of this (the Lake), my soul becomes as great as its shimmering waters."

Lake Constance is known to many as "The German Riviera", the "Swabians' Private Sea", even though Switzerland and Austria each share a section.

The blue waters of the Lake are touched by villages and hamlets, romantic hideaways and artists' idylls.

Coming from Stockach the traveller finds the glimmering Lake behind Ludwigshafen and on the far bank the village of Bodman.

Bodman boasts two castles, a handful of modern hotels, beautifully laid out gardens and no through road – thus is the village's peace preserved.

Is the Lower lake yet more beautiful, since this verdant and varied landscape has been chosen by painters and poets as their home? The Lake is intimate and lovely at this point.

Mettnau raises its pointed finger from the blue waters and the poplar-lined Dammstrasse leads to Reichenau Island, a garden of flowers and fruit.

Benedictine monks, renowned for their prosperity, settled here as early as the eighth century. Three Roman churches stand as witnesses to their blessed power.

In the year 1000 Reichenau's art school was recognised to be one the finest in the Western world.

It is only a short distance from here to Switzerland. Holidaymakers can call in at the little town of Stein on the Rhine, which has some delightful houses belonging to the middle-class with brightly painted facades.

At Münsterlingen, near Rorschach the banks are flat and beautiful. Bregenz, the town where festival plays are held, was once a Roman encampment named Brigantium.

Austria can only claim a small share of the Lake, but in return it supplies the Lake with a corner rich in snow-covered peaks, a glorious addition to the Lake's spectacular frame.

Competing with each other for the honour of attracting most foreign visitors are Lindau, Meersburg and Überlingen, whose photogenic beauty adds so much to the Lake's charm.

Those who wish to escape the hurly-burly of excursion parties can find rest and refreshment particularly at Langenargen, Kressbronn, Nonnenhorn and Wasserburg.

Langenargen is very peaceful. Kressbronn is beautifully situated. Nonnenhorn has special reason for staying in the mind of those who visit it. Here people can sit under old trees beside the Lake and have a wonderful meal, while watching the keels of the yachts dipping through the blue water, while in the distance steamboats wend their way to Constance and Bregenz.

But let us not forget Wasserburg, the centuries old district on a beautiful tongue of land, more photogenic than any other part of the Lake. Here it is possible to pay visits to old castles and fortresses, to sit under weeping willows on the banks of Lake Constance, to place your deck-chair in the grounds of old castles by the walls.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 July 1969)



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 12 August 1969
Eighth year - No. 383 - by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Richard Nixon's new concept of U.S. foreign policy

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Even in a rain-drenched suit Richard Nixon cut a fine figure on his state visit to Bucharest. He benefited from both the enthusiasm of the Rumanian public over Apollo 11's manned lunar landing and the ambitious policies of the Rumanian leadership.

In a difficult international political situation characterised by the nuclear clinch of two superpowers and the emergence of China as a third, Rumania would like not only to see itself OK but also by means of a policy of being on good terms with all countries of the world to usher in an era of international relaxation of tension.

The carefully-dosed jubilation was just a shade less enthusiastic than during President de Gaulle's visit in spring 1968 but nowhere in the Asian world was President Nixon accorded such a consistently cordial reception as in Bucharest on the occasion of the first visit ever paid by a US President to a communist country.

In Asia Mr Nixon created more confusion than clarity. In Manila President Marcos was so disappointed by the soft line towards the People's Republic of China that he found Richard Nixon to have adopted that he had to write his farewell address three times before expunging the differences of opinion he had in his initial anger wanted to air in public.

In New Delhi Indira Gandhi was so disappointed by the harsh words President Nixon had to say about the Communists in Saigon that she publicly stated that she did not share the President's view that the United States had made concessions enough to North Vietnam.

In Thailand confusion reached a climax when President Nixon assured the country of assistance against both external and internal aggression while at the same time news spread that America plans to decrease rather than increase the number of troops it has stationed in Thailand, at present 50,000.

The confused and occasionally on the face of it disingenuous stand taken by the US President can be accounted for partially by the delicate balance needed between America, Russia and China and partially by the personality of Mr Nixon himself.

The Richard M. Nixon of old, a man who commenced his domestic political career as a Communist-hunter and as Vice-President was schooled in foreign policy by the grimly anti-communist John Foster Dulles, is in conflict with the new Nixon of whom so much was spoken during the 1968 election campaign and who is now beginning to take shape under the influence of Henry A. Kissinger.

He no longer hunts Communists, he visits them. He no longer wants to roll them back or re-educate them, he wants them as partners in coexistence. He no longer sees the communist world as an enemy bloc but as a group of states with a common ideology but powerful national and regional interests to which the United States must from time to time adapt its own policies.

The beginnings of a new concept of US foreign policy can be gleaned from President Nixon's contradictory statements in Asia and somewhat more lucid words in Bucharest.

It appears to consist of gradual military disengagement in mainland Asia in order to shorten the line of conflict with China, improvement of relations with Peking (diplomatic relations and support for Chinese membership of the UN) over the next few years and at the same time negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitation and stabilisation of the situation in Europe, with the initiative being left largely in European hands.

This concept makes a virtue of the United States' need to devote more attention to its domestic problems (racial conflict, student unrest, urban troubles and inflation): the virtue of gradual disengagement in Asia with the aim of forging new links with China and helping to prevent nuclear war between China and the Soviet Union.

It is not, however, a rigid model like that of Atlantic partnership or the Truman doctrine of containing Communism. *It is more of a guideline with the aid of* which the United States hopes to progress in the years to come.

Henry A. Kissinger is considered to be the man behind the new concept and President Nixon is following the guideline, as yet somewhat uncertainly, partly for reasons of common sense, partly because of his ambition to engage at last in international politics.

The extent to which this ambition besets him was revealed on the President's arrival at Bucharest when he departed from the text of his speech already distributed, lauding the first state visit to a communist country not once but twice as a historic event that he evidently felt *to be on a par with the Apollo flight.* On occasions such as this the old Nixon continually clashes with the new.

President Nixon and Professor Kissinger would like to come to terms with Moscow by means of specific negotiations on not only a limitation of strategic nuclear arms but also a solution to bones of contention in Europe.

In these talks the President has promised to consult his Nato allies and on no account work against their interests. America's European ally with the most complex knot of interests is the Federal Republic of Germany and Chancellor Kiesinger will shortly be outlining the situation to President Nixon.

This country's pragmatic foreign policy of recent years, a policy aimed at a European peace settlement and strongly linked with the name of Foreign Minister Brandt, fits smoothly into the American concept.

Rolf Breitenstein

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1969)



Ready for the summit meeting

(Cartoon: Ironimus/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Two ideas of the sovereign state

"The United States believes that the rights of all nations are equal," President Nixon announced in Bucharest, thereby making a radical departure from the view of his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson, that the world's problems ought to be settled between himself and First Secretary Kosygin on a man-to-man basis.

Critics in the United States who forecast dire consequences of the Rumanian visit for American relations with the Soviet Union have proved poor judges of the Kremlin psychology.

In situations such as this Moscow does not react emotionally, especially when it is interested in missile talks with Washington. Mr Nixon's success in Bucharest is more likely to increase Russian interest than to put a damper on it.

On this first visit to a communist country by an American head of state since Yalta the Soviet Union's reaction was of less consequence than that of the other Eastern European countries. President Nixon wants not only to end the hot war in Vietnam but also to bring the Cold War to an end.

This can only be achieved by means of a policy of detente offering Eastern Europe an alternative to its rigid links with Moscow. The absence of a number of ambassadors from the diplomatic reception given in the President's honour does, however, indicate that immediate success is unlikely.

The Nixon administration's aim is to promote regional cooperation between the countries of Eastern Europe and to encourage them to establish contacts with the EEC.

Richard Nixon's visit was important because of the clear constrast between American and Soviet regionalism and hegemonialism that it made evident. It showed the contrast between the Nixon doctrine, which is based on the idea of the nation, and the Brezhnev doctrine, which proclaims limited sovereignty of socialist states.

(DIE WELT, 4 August 1969)

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Gustav Husak and the Czech problem

In a few days' time it will be a year to the day since invading Soviet troops brought humane Socialism in Czechoslovakia to an abrupt end. For Gustav Husak the anniversary will be the severest test yet of his national communist course under Soviet tutelage.

Nervousness is perceptibly increasing among orthodox leaders in Prague. First Secretary Husak's adoption last month of the official Soviet version of Czechoslovak appeals for assistance prior to the invasion bears witness less to tactical skill than to fear of demonstrations, strikes and boycotts on the "Day of Shame" that are called for in thousands of clandestine leaflets distributed by workers and students in factories and universities.

On 2 July *Rude Pravo* indirectly justified the invasion for the first time on the ground that it was a measure that should have been expected after Alexander Dubcek's failure to carry out his undertakings to the Soviet Union.

On 11 July a meeting of veteran Communists in Brno approved a letter to the Soviet occupation forces in Olomouc thanking the Red Army "for assistance in liquidating a counter-revolutionary turning-point."

On 16 July *Rude Pravo* finally wrote that the Soviet troops had come to Czechoslovakia to "help us to defend Socialism and freedom."

Gustav Husak presumably hoped that a declaration of this kind (which the Soviet Union has been demanding for a year) might persuade the Kremlin to withdraw its troops. Moscow, however, does not seem to have sufficient confidence in the Prague leader as yet.

It may be that he took too long to justify intervention. He could not very well do so without going back on his own words. A week after the invasion he stated that "the invasion was not necessary." And on taking over from Alexander Dubcek in April he gained the necessary support of the reformers only in return for an undertaking never to admit that the invasion was justified.

His furthest-reaching concession so far has been the comment in an address to the Polish parliament that "Many of us noted developments with anxiety and disapproval. We thus understand the anxiety and fears of fraternal parties during developments in Czechoslovakia last year."

To understand does not by any manner of means mean to approve as far as First Secretary Husak is concerned.

The group of reformers around Alexander Dubcek whose authority still appears to be unbroken as far as the general public is concerned represent a stumbling-block. Gustav Husak will only be able to avoid swallowing his own words last year if the reformers admit to *mistakes and incompetence.*

It is growing only too obvious that this is what First Secretary Husak wants. *Rude Pravo's* attacks on economic reformer Professor Ota Sik, who now teaches in Basle, as a man whose influence still represents "an obstacle in the way of activating genuine socialist forces" is an eloquent evidence of this desire as is Gustav Husak's appeal to Dubcek, Smrkovsky and other reformers to practice self-criticism and not leave the entire "burden of correcting errors" to himself.

In an interview with *Look*, the American magazine, Alexander Dubcek has described the democratic Socialism introduced by himself as a "specially Czechoslovak creation" that he would recommence whenever the opportunity presented itself.

It looks as though Gustav Husak's reckoning is not going to work. He can hardly expect the reformers to blame themselves and the prospect of a Soviet withdrawal has receded into the distant future now that the Soviet Union has announced at short notice that manoeuvres are to be held in Czechoslovakia from 18 to 25 August.

He will no longer be able to provent protest demonstrations on the "Day of Shame." Solidarity among the general public can be expected to have greater effect than his speech in Ostrava, where he stated that "If anyone reckons he is going to cause provocation on 21 August or any other occasion let him note here and now that we will eliminate him from political life like so much scum."

The iron broom is already sweeping clean. A few weekends ago 4,227 people were arrested in police action against parasitic elements.

Sepp Binder

(DIE ZEIT, 1 August 1969)

Tenacious Ho Chi Minh is the nightmare of Asia

Since self-styled liberals of various kinds have taken it upon themselves to unmask American imperialism and tell the general public in the West the truth about Vietnam an enlightened public has lapped up cook and bull stories.

For sheer satisfaction at having learnt the truth at long last the listening public has difficulty in realising that it has done little more than swallow communist propaganda hook, line and sinker.

Yet to prefer the communist version of the Vietnam conflict to the American version is in fact to substitute about ten per cent truth for the previous sixty per cent or so.

Now that the neutral Laotian head of government is loudly appealing for help — help against Hanoi — it is high time for a reappraisal of the tenets arrayed by supposedly unprejudiced observers to this very day in an attempt to prove the stupidity of American policies in South-East Asia.

To begin with there is the great freedom fighter Ho Chi Minh, a man whose sole ambition is to gain independence for the whole Vietnamese people. He may, it is argued, be a Communist but he is even more of a nationalist.

North Vietnamese Communism is in any case a kind of National Communism in which the first component is the more important. Vietnamese National Communism combined with historic hatred of China, it is alleged, is the best conceivable means of containing Peking's expansionism.

According to this interpretation of the situation the only sensible policy for Washington to adopt would have been to bank not on the Vietnamese anti-Communists and non-Communists and keep them out of Hanoi's grasp but on Nationalist Ho, whose ambition, independence for all Vietnam, is only reasonable.

Alas, Ho as seen through the rose-tinted spectacles of undogmatic pragmatists has little in common with the Ho of flesh and blood.

Ho Chi Minh spent twenty years in the Comintern, is a root-and-branch Marxist-Leninist and has never for a moment considered subordinating his links with Communism to the call of nationalism.

Whatever views may be held of the qualifications of the Saigon leaders the crucial, evident difference between North and South Vietnam is that the North is a police dictatorship whereas the South is not. The non-Communists are fighting merely to maintain the status quo whereas the Communists aim to extend their dictatorship to the South.

It is now clearer than ever that Hanoi's ambitions are not limited to the South. It is characteristic of the intellectual con[illegible]sion of any number of experts that they feel the country that is now fr[illegible] proclaiming its expansionist aims to [illegible] the stabilising factor in South-East Asia.

Laotians and Cambodians will certainly be none too convinced that the Vietnamese expansionist pressure is a pa[illegible] for Chinese expansionism.

Students of developments in Indochina since the end of the war who are acquainted with the writings of Ho Chi Minh will not be surprised at the Vietcong infiltration of Cambodia and North Vietnamese intervention in Laos.

When Ho Chi Minh talked in terms of liberation he always had all Indo-china in mind. He forecast as long ago as 19[illegible] that Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would be unified. Self-willed Prince Sihanouk has realised for some time that he has less reason to fear China than North Vietnam.

The Cambodian leader's assurance of Chinese support is a hint in Hanoi's direction rather than in that of the United States. Prince Sihanouk would like the Americans to maintain a presence in South-East Asia because he has realised that once Saigon has been taken over Ho Chi Minh will devote his attention and energy to brother countries in the former Indochina.

Communist liberators never ask the peoples to be liberated how they feel about the situation. As Uncle Ho so fittingly put it: "The Vietnamese Labour Party does not shirk its duty."

Paul Pucher

(Münchner Merkur, 30 July 19[illegible])

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER:
Friedrich Reinecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Otto Heinz

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR:
Geoffrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER
Heinz Reinecke

Published by
Reinecke Verlag GmbH
23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733

Advertising-rates list No. 5


Printed by:
Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei,
Hamburg-Blankenese

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address

The Pope's East African visit

Pope Paul would no doubt like nothing so much as to be able to feel that his African visit had made a contribution towards peace in Nigeria. It is hard to estimate the prospects of an armistice agreement (more cannot be expected at the moment) resulting from the debate set in motion by his talks in Kampala.

The Nigerian Federal government in Lagos has its doubts about the Pope's impartiality, but it cannot entirely disregard the moral pressure involved. It would be unjust to dismiss as a diversionary manoeuvre the readiness to talk proclaimed by the Nigerian Federal Minister of Information in Kampala.

The assembled African politicians in Kampala ought to be prepared to go to some effort, if only for the sake of prestige. A definite outcome, on the other hand, is not to be expected.

This sober estimate of the specific prospects does not, of course, do the Pope's intentions justice. Pope Paul is making it clear that Christianity means peace and justice. He is convinced that the will to bring about peace is not powerless against the will to gain power and establish domination and that justice need not be a utopian concept.

He realises that this conviction must continually prove its efficacy unless the hope on which it is based is to die. This hope is a humble affair. It is not directed at complete and safe peace. It postulates the possible as a counterweight to out-and-out cynicism.

This is one way of looking at the political significance of Pope Paul's African visit but the Pope is first and foremost the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church. The purpose of his visit is to honour and encourage a young and unconsolidated member Church that is already having to face the prospect of fresh difficulties.

Over the past few decades the image of Christian Churches in Africa has frequently changed. So has the situation as seen from Europe. A world that increasingly understood the crucial importance of religious belief thought in terms of struggling for the Africans' souls.

Within the churches there was also partly romantic speculation about the prospect of spiritual stimulus coming from Africa.

Many people now seem to feel that Africa, a continent that is itself on the brink of revolutionary change, might perhaps be shielded from the storms that are sweeping the rest of the world. But the Pope did not visit a peaceful corner of the world. He visited a continent in which the wind of change may blow at surprising speed.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 July 1969)

HOME AFFAIRS

FDP Chairman Walter Scheel visits Moscow

Relations between the Federal Republic and Moscow are too serious a matter to be made an issue during the election campaign. For this reason the polemics about the journey of the Chairman of the Free Democrats (FDP) Walter Scheel and his deputies to Moscow must not be overemphasised.

Those who are concerned with analysing pleasant illusions about tactics and viewpoints in the Soviet Union down to the minutest detail should take particular care against making universal objections to this country's politicians taking trips to Moscow to see how the land lies.

The more we learn about how Soviet minds are thinking the better.

Scheel brought back with him the information that the Soviet Union's policy towards the West will in the near future, indeed maybe for many years to come, hinge on that European Security Conference, which Russia wishes to hold.

This is not new. But it is useful to know what great stock Alexei Kosygin sets by this plan, when in this country its purpose is looked upon with great confusion.

Moscow's attitudes are far more complicated than Scheel's reports have conveyed. Technocrats and fire-eaters in the Kremlin regard the Soviet foreign and economic policies through vastly different eyes.

The Soviet Premier still seems to be on the point of paving the way for disarmament talks with the United States. For him as well as for the Americans an agreement on rocket defence systems seems to be the most important item on the agenda.

Nevertheless, the day after Scheel left for home, Soviet Defence Minister Andrei Gretshko reproached the "American Imperialists" for "accelerating the arms race. Furthermore he declared that the efforts of Federal Republic militarists hold extremely dangerous consequences."

According to Gretshko, the present situation is causing the Soviet government to raise its defence potential, and not lower it.

Andrei Gretshko's speech reads like a polemic against Kosygin.

No Western pundit could see how the bitter wrangling between the so-called fire-eaters and the technocrats who are worried about their economy will en. If those who are fighting are not doing so for life or death, then at least they are doing so for their political existence.

Kosygin's utterances must always be considered first in their context within the Soviet. And here apparently there is also room for planning an international security conference.

America has many reasons for wanting productive and worthwhile disarmament talks with Moscow, not the least of which is the opportunity to save herself several million dollars.

Presumably Kosygin has similar motivations, but the belligerent fire-eaters, paying no attention to the chances to make the Soviet economy more viable, press him ceaselessly. So he must play his cards very carefully.

If it is to be assumed that Kosygin is also keen to save a few roubles, then he must not act too hastily or directly. Otherwise the Premier may find that he is staking his position, as has happened once already, in January and February.

It seems likely that a security conference, cleverly using Finland as an excuse, has been thought up by Kosygin as a braking action, in which matters concerning Russia and America can be worked in.

Scheel who considers such a conference would, in certain circumstances, and on certain conditions, be useful, made a very accurate statement elsewhere in his interview. He said: "The Soviet Union is convinced that a security conference of this nature would give the Soviets a far better position in all its dealings with the United Unions."



Walter Scheel (left) being greeted by Alexei Kosygin (Photo: dpa)

This is quite true in fact. If Scheel is right when he says that the negotiations between America and Russia would run parallel to preparations for a gigantic international conference, to which about 32 countries would have to be invited, then the Kremlin manipulators have a marvellous means at their disposal for manoeuvring.

The discussions could serve the purpose of alienating and discrediting the United States and Canada.

Hence Kosygin's obvious mistrust, when FDP politicians state firmly that the United States must be represented at some kind of preparatory conference.

The conclusion can be drawn from this that Kosygin wants the preparatory talks to be organised on purely European lines. This conference would have the task of deciding whether the United States would be invited at all to a major conference.

If this line of Kosygin's were to succeed he would have a convincing, pacifying argument to hand to the fire-eaters.

"Just take a look, Comrade Marshals," he could say, "I have just managed to close the European door politely but firmly in the face of the Yankees!"

Sly people could perhaps ask the question whether Kosygin is not in fact quite right to exclude America, if his supposition is correct that the European security conference is particularly necessary, owing to problems peculiar to Europe.

But it would be a mistake to expect such child-like Machiavellian chicanery from those who speak of the security conference as being something entirely in our own interests.

The opposite is largely true. It is a question of a plan which would thrust the Americans into a corner, as soon as they had commenced their negotiations with Moscow.

And that is just where the Russians want to see them — which goes for Kosygin as much as for the fire-eaters.

In the interests of this country and the whole of Europe, America must be allowed to carry on her discussions with Russia by means of a parallel arrangements.

Some years back we looked on talks between America and Russia with justified mistrust.

That has changed. A security conference can only mean progress in Europe if certain basic differences have been settled beforehand, between the two atomic giants.

If convened in advance, such talks would suit the convenience of the Kremlin alone.

Giselher Wirsing

(CHRIST UND WELT, 1 August 1969)

Kremlin hopes to play host often

Whatever party the next Federal Republic election candidate who visits Moscow belongs to, and whether he speaks with Brezhnev or Kosygin, the result will be the same. With regard to the vital questions facing this country at the moment he will bring back with him no more than Free Democrats Walter Scheel, Wolfgang Mischnick and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

To solve the European problem the starting place must be the situation at the end of the War, the Soviet Premier told his visitors from Bonn.

He was not only thrusting the well-known catalogue of Soviet demands under the eyes of his visitor, but also at the same time pointing to the crucial fact that when Russians think about national security they have, at present, no time to include demands from the Federal Republic in their calculations.

Nevertheless political talks with the Kremlin are in no way a senseless exercise. The Soviet invitation to talks is not merely an attempt to interfere with the forthcoming Federal Republic general election.

Marshal Spiridonov said at a dinner that he hoped soon to greet in Moscow other Bonn politicians who were every bit as interested in European peace as were the Free Democrat guests.

Clearer than many other things this wish explains the present state of Soviet policy towards this country. Obviously a new phase has begun, if not in aims or ends then in methods of approach.

Prerequisite for this new development was the consolidation of the situation in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union had left its policy on ice as long as the Czech reformed Communism seemed to be threatening the present administrative processes in the whole of the Eastern Bloc.

As neighbour to Czechoslovakia all negotiations and contacts with the Federal Republic, particularly in questions concerning the renunciation of the use of force, would be broken off. This country is the premier opponent to Eastern Bloc intervention in the Czech crisis.

To pick up the threads of her European policy again where they had been dropped before the Czech invasion the Soviet Union put out feelers, from which could be deduced that at some time talks would be resumed even with the Federal Republic.

The meeting of Foreign Minister Gromyko and Willy Brandt in New York was an example of this, but Moscow was taking time. Indeed, some of the Warsaw Pact countries, particularly Hungary and Rumania, threatened to take up individual positions as regards this country.

There was general agreement expressed in the Budapest Degree drawn up by the Warsaw Pact states for a security conference.

With the invitation to FDP leaders the Soviet government has begun a quite open policy of divide and attempting to rule.

Moscow will continue to have dealings with other non-Communist policial groups in the hope that in the Federal Republic people will become more prepared to recognise the present European frontiers, that is to say, the existence of two German nations.

Naturally the Kremlin will give a helping hand since the European security conference planned would not be made dependent upon whether Bonn gives prior recognition to the GDR.

The question remains for Moscow, nevertheless, how the continued co-existence of two German states is to carry on, since neither of them is prepared to recognise the other. The two would have to sit at the Security conference table each ignoring the other.

But this development is obviously being left to the time when Walter Ulbricht is no longer leader of the GDR. Moscow is content to take the view that this is a question for the Germans themselves.

The Soviets know, however, that this point of view will not stand up for much longer. The Socialist Unity Party (SED) is impatient and Ulbricht's followers are really giving the Russians something to think about.

In Moscow political circles many people are frowning when they hear expressions of GDR chauvinism. Leading SED party members have already indicated to Soviet partners in negotiations that things will be vastly different when the GDR leaders is no longer Ulbricht but Honecker.

Ulrich Schiller

(DIE ZEIT, 1 August 1969)



■ LAW REFORM

'Till death us do part' – the beginning of a problem

Annually 970,000 people marry in this country. They have a simple wedding ceremony or the bride wears white. The church bells may or may not ring. Two people say "Yes" and the preacher adds the formula: "Till death us do part." But every year 59,000 marriages are ended not by death but by a judge. On average divorce proceedings take between five and ten minutes. During this time the ruins of a broken marriage are swept aside. If both partners wanted the divorce they often go to a cafe afterwards and clear up the final details.

With one divorce for every thousand inhabitants, the Federal Republic takes third place behind France and Great Britain in the divorce stakes.

After the Federal Republic come a few of the East European countries. The Scandinavians, otherwise often scolded for their loose living, figure with the 'also-rans'.

In the course of the last few years the judgements of the fourth Civil Chamber of the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe have been approaching the Catholic view that marriages are indissoluble. In legislation of 11 August 1961 divorce was made more difficult under section II of paragraph 48.

In spite of this the number of divorces have increased. 49,325 marriages in 1960 ended in divorce, in 1966 the total reached 58,730.

Legislative measures and the practice of the Karlsruhe court are intended to make marriage as sacrosanct as possible. The reasons are ideological rather than sensible. The measures have revealed themselves to be ineffective and often cause great hardship.

This follows the former Health Minister Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt's policy. She once said: 'The condition of marriage as a stabilising influence in society has precedence over the individual's right to happiness.'

According to estimates given by one member of the Bundestag, the Reverend Rudolf Kaffka, the right to happiness has been overruled in 20,000 cases. This is the number of people forced to live as common law man and wife.

The number of illegitimate children is even larger, but only because ruined marriages cannot always be dissolved. One man lived together with a woman for 17 years. There were three children born of the relationship. He is unable to marry and make them legitimate because his wife who is 19 years older than him and with whom he lived for only three years, refuses to give him a divorce.

The judges at Karlsruhe could not agree to the divorce, even though the woman had at the time of marriage given a false age and made herself six years younger to deceive her bridegroom. This is an extreme example but by no means an isolated instance.

Talking of similar cases, the Humanist Union remarked: 'It is inhuman and judicially indefensible that the State deliberately prolongs marriages in which the partners have lived apart for years, or even decades, and have often entered a lasting common law marriage with a new partner. Im most cases it is more than dubious. If the partner refusing a divorce has still anything to offer the marriage. Courts can never decide what a person is thinking.

The right of refusal is incorporated in Paragraph 48 of the 1961 Marriage Law. If the marriage partners have not been living together for three years and their marriage is completely ruined and cannot be saved, then a divorce is possible. But there can be no divorce if one of the partners objects.

In 1967 the trial of a Jewish couple hit the headlines. They had lived apart for 36 years and had been divorced by the Rabinical Court before the Second World War. The Court at Karlsruhe rejected this because it could not rule out the fact that the couple might have been able to lead a happy married life.

Who does get a divorce? Almost 80 per cent of proceedingsy are divorces of convenience even though this is not legal. A couple comes to court, they are agreed on what to do, they know the rules and do not let the court see that they are in agreement. What comes next is tragi-comedy.

The partners have already arranged everything beforehand. They want to make the court know that they are incompatible. They have decided to whom the children go. They have decided the amount of financial sottlement of maintenance that the less willing partner is to receive.

Often the guilt is apportioned. Either one partner takes all the guilt, or else it is shared or even divided into two thirds and one third. The agreement of a marital partner for this sort of arrangement is occasionally expensive. This practice surely contradicts what legislation was meant to do, but it is common.

Contrary to popular opinion divorce caused by adultery is rare. According to paragraph 42 of the Law adultery is grounds for divorce. The partner who has committed adultery is always declared the guilty party.

For diplomats, judges, members of the armed services and civil servants divorce can often bring professional difficulties,

Hannoversche Allgemeine ZEITUNG

not to mention social condemnation. The times that forced the Duke of Windsor to abdicate in order to marry a divorcee, albeit a commoner, have not yet changed.

Our marriage laws are makeshift. They no longer correspond to the social conditions. They were intended to safeguard the family but they have not completely succeeded. At divorce proceedings they often lead the the partners to deceit, hypocrisy, greed and sometimes vindictiveness.

Anyway, it is too late to start thinking of protecting the family when the case is already in court. The rot has already begun a long time before.

To counteract the syptoms something must be known of the causes. The most frequent time for divorce is at the end of the fourth year of marriage. In 1966 this reached a total of 5,933. At the same time there were only 380 divorces after one year of marriage and 1,459 after fifteen.

These figures say nothing of the many marriages in which hostility reigns. Lawyor Rolf Bossi of Munich quotes the following as the main reasons why marriages break up after a short time: – The partners did not know each other well enough, they had been blinded by the images they had made for each other; the partners had misjudged the essence and responsibility of marriage; the full personality of a partner only came out in everyday life with all its facets, the two partners find themselves incompatible; differing views on marital fidelity.

Rolf Bossi calls the first years of marriage until the 'seven year itch' a great probationary period for both partners.

The Reverend Alfred Ziegner of Bochum, head of one of the largest marriage guidance bureaus in this country gave the following reasons for a breakdown of relations between husband and wife: – the marriage is not consummated or seems empty in some other way; lack of mental and spiritual communion; problems with parents and relatives; financial problems; addictions, especially alcoholism; differences in religious denomination.

The Munich marriage guidance counsellor and psychologist, Dr Ernst v. Xylander is of the opinion that a realistic down-to-earth girl can recognise all her future husband's good and bad points before the marriage. However most men miss what they could have seen at first sight and during the courtship. [...] treatment for marital difficulties is prevention, and before the marriage. [...] after the marriage neither of the partners will show any great change of character.

The sexual situation must not be overestimated. It is a mere remnant of patriarchal society when marriage was possession. Ernst von Xylander [...] that the happiest marital partners were those who could speak freely and frankly about any problem. Partners need discussion, they need to fight. Conflict is necessary. Two partners who never quarrel are living at variance with each other – they have no relations at all.

According to Xylander most trouble occurs in the realm of sexuality and in striving for power and recognition. [...] these problems are the most difficult to discuss. But these subjects must be discussed before marriage as the greatest enemy of a happy marriage is a romantic conception of love. Romantic love does not recognise reality. A large number of women have too many high-flown illusions. They think that love will conquer all difficulties. Everything points to the fact that marriages founded on emotions of friendship work out to be more happy than marriages in which romantic feeling was decisive.

Big problems, like an accident or sudden unemployment, rarely pose great difficulties to a marriage. Such catastrophes are far more easily mastered than petty annoyances, irritating habits and childish behaviour. These escalate until the couple stands in the divorce court. Unfaithfulness is often a factor but is usually a consequence of other marital difficulties.

A UNESCO survey showed that contemporary marriage does not always promise to work out happily. Sixty per cent of married women in Europe and North America feel disheartened, disappointed and discontented. This investigation makes clear the lack of sense of realism present at betrothal.

This state of affairs must be altered by theologians, doctors and psychologists. Educationalists too can play a big role. The divorce court judge cannot act as the ultimate Solomon.

Winrich Frosch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 July 1969)

Juridical reform for the 1970s at the planning stage

Juridical reforms for the seventies is already in the files at the Ministry of Justice in Bonn. Reforms, intended as a basis for a modern juridical policy, are planned for the next legislative period.

Justice Minister Horst Ehmke is of the opinion that no possible successor of his can avoid putting the proposals into practice.

The sixth Bundestag will be elected in September. Their main concern must be a reform of the legal system.

Plans have been thrashed out at the Ministry in the last few months. The reforms suggested show a switch of emphasis. The fifth Bundestag passed the main essentials for a new penal code and also improved the situation of illegitimate children.

Now it is necessary to reform the judicial organisation, penal and civil proceedings and the status of judges and public prosecutors.

Plans along these lines are either ready at the Ministry or in the last stages of preparation. Ministerial commissions for the reform of the judicial organisation, voluntary jurisdiction and the procedure in civil cases completed the preliminary work. According to the Ministry, the plans are appropriate to a constitutional welfare state.

The following plans have already been completed:

*A law to alter the official designations of judges and magistrates. Until now all judges and magistrates have had a special designation depending on the level of the court in which they presided. It is now proposed that they will all be termed officially as judges. Senior judges in local

Continued on page 5

■ VIEWPOINT

Ideal of re-unification must first give way to temporary co-existence

The fifth report of the Research Council on questions concerning the Reunification of Germany totals no fewer than 568 pages.

On page three Herbert Wehner, Minister for All-German Affairs expresses the hope that the report will have a wide readership.

Not too many hopes should be made in this respect. The report is far too exhaustive for most laymen – and the majority of politicians belong to this category. For experts it contains little that they did not know before.

But it is an excellent reference work on the economic and social development of the GDR during one legislative period in the Federal Republic.

This time the Research Council did not express any recommendations that the economics of the GDR and the Federal Republic shoud be integrated.

This is symptomatic of their recognition that reunification is still far away.

The report rightly says that instead of the ideal of reunification we must consider the possibilities of a temporary co-existence and a partial joint existence.

But this process has only just begun

DIE ZEIT WOCHENZEITUNG FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

and it goes little further than noting the contacts there are at present between the two parts of Germany.

Many persons from public life and delegates of many political and economic organisations belong to the Research Council.

Most of the scientific work is done by well known university lecturers or in institutes. There is also a research circle, seven committees and 35 work groups which meet at irregular intervals but are always in contact with one another. Apart from this their activities are mainly of an honorary nature.

The Council is still working today under the rubric of reunification. When the body was formed 17 years ago the term had a less Utopian sound about it than now.

It is high time to ask the Research Council if it should not concentrate on the possibilities of co-existence and joint existence in all realms of politics and society.

For years there has been an embarrassing lack of any board or committee that could look at the Federal Republic's German policy objectively, that could coordinate it or at least take a hand in the decision making.

The cabinet is obviously not in the position to attend to this task. The Ministers for All-German Affairs have nearly all been dissatisfied loners with good intentions and often correct thinking but too bureaucratic and not competent enough.

There are enough examples of failures in the Federal Republic's German policy. Minister Erich Mende made offers of credit which he could not afterwards keep. Ulbricht's offer of an exchange of newspapers was refused as it contravened Federal Republic laws.

When people began to think that even laws could be changed, there were year-long discussions about the details of alterations which could be made. But by this time it had long become clear that the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of the GDR had lost all interest in the exchange.

The exchange of speakers almost came to pass in spite of the resistance of large sections of the CDU and SPD. But then the 'Handcuff' Law, intended to guarantee the SED representatives safe conduct, came as a welcome excuse to the GDR to call off the whole exchange.

And remember how helplessly, secretively and with what lack of coordination the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and Ministry of Transport reacted to the first letters from their opposite numbers in East Berlin!

There is little coordination in this country's German policies. There is a complete lack of planning for the future.

But policy is not a conglomeration of opinion, institution and reaction. A letter from the Chancellor to Stoph is no replacement for a German policy.

Policy depends on the anticipatory evaluation of facts and data and on the perception of trends and developments. It does not need to be completely lacking in principles just because of this.

Because of such considerations the Foreign Office has recently asked for expert opinion from the Institute for Futurological Research in Berlin.

Could there not be a similar course of action in the Federal Republic's German policy? That way no chance would be missed to alleviate the consequences of the division of Germany which is unavoidable for the time being. Is this not a chance for the Research Council to make a new, important contribution to the future?

Joachim Nawrocki

(DIE ZEIT, 25 July 1969)

Increased refugee flow westwards

The flow of Germans from countries in Eastern Europe to the Federal Republic is increasing every week.

Between 19 and 25 July 461 Germans from Eastern Europe arrived at the office in Nuremberg responsible for the entry of the expatriates.

The office stated that 383 people had come from Czechoslovakia, 54 from Rumania, 11 from Upper Silesia, 10 from Yugoslavia, two from Danzig and one from Hungary.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 July 1969)

Continued from page 4

courts, known until now as chairmen and presidents, would then be called 'presiding judges'.

*A law about the minimum size and increased jurisdiction of county courts in civil cases. A circuit should include 60,000 residents with five judges appointed to it. County courts should take over from higher courts all cases involving marriage or status and inheritance disputes, providing the money involved is not more than 5,000 Marks.

* The expedition amendment, which met with violent criticism when the first proposals were published. The amendment will mean a speedier end to civil cases which often drag on for months or even years.

In the early months of next year the commission for judicial organisation will publish two plans for a three-stage establishment of a methodical legal code.

Their recommendations will be heatedly discussed. Lawyers have already criticised their intentions. A newly formed work group called 'Law Reform' will investigate changes necessary in the penal code.

Several people have suggested that the independence of a judge and his position in society should be strengthened. All judges would in future be appointed by an electoral committee. Judges should be elected only if they have had a position elsewhere for a certain time.

According to the laws of the Federal Republic concerning judges, it is now possible for a man, even a man advanced in years, to leave his profession and become a judge. At present 3,000 of the 13,000 judges are under 34 and belong to the younger generation.

Public prosecutors are given a more active and more independent role in the Ministry's proposals. According to the present bureaucratic and hierarchic rule book of the local authorities only the head of the authority can sign an indictment, not the prosecutor himself.

A further point on the programme is the acceleration of criminal proceedings. The length of time between committal proceedings and the trial is to be shortened.

In this way a contribution can be made to the struggle against recidivists. But quick punishment is not always possible because of the small number of experts. Consequently many countries have appointed economists to act as investigators in complicated enquiries into financial crimes.

One other planned legal reform should be mentioned. A law concerning the register of criminals will provide for the names of former criminals who have been going straight for some time to be erased. This will aid the return of these men into normal society.

There will also be a law providing for compensation for wrongful arrest.

In the field of civil law inheritance, the legal position of illegitimate children living apart from one of their parents, divorce and adoption will all be modified to the demands of modern society.

(DIE WELT, 25 July 1969)

Lower birth rate in Soviet Zone

The population of the GDR decreased by 3,000 in 1968. The figure now stands at 17,087,000.

In a survey published by the Ministry for All-German Affairs it was stated that there had been no migration surplus and, for the first time since 1949, the number of deaths had exceeded the number of births.

The Central Statistics Office of the GDR had been forecasting for some years a decline in the birth rate, which incidentally has always been less than in the Federal Republic.

In 1968 the population of the Federal Republic rose by 514,000 to 60,662,000. Of the increase 236,000 is accounted for by the surplus of births, 278,000 are immigrants, for the most part guest workers.

When both parts of Germany are considered the population at the end of 1968 was 77,549,000. This figure includes almost 41 million women.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1969)

The Defregger affair

The Pax Christi movement in the episcopal towns of Limburg and Mainz has demanded that Julius Cardinal Döpfner should admit that he took a false position in the Defregger affair.

Their reason for this demand is Vatican II when it was said that bishops should prominently and visibly be in the position of Jesus Christ himself.

Defregger's critics say that they do not hold anything against him because of his human failing. But they believe that his action has disqualified him from holding any position in the Church.

The Archbishop of Munich and Freising is however convinced that he has nothing to confess.

In a pastoral letter, read from all pulpits in his diocese, he stated why he had appointed Matthias Defregger first to Vicar-General and then to Suffragan Bishop, knowing all the time that Defregger had passed on the order to kill 17 hostages in the Italian village of Filetto only a week before it was liberated by the Allies.

A German soldier had been killed in a partisan raid. Because of this 17 men were killed, some bestially. Captain Defregger had at first refused to pass on the order. Only in May 1969 was Defregger indicted by the Frankfurt public prosecutor because he was suspected of having been an accomplice to the murder.

The Cardinal stated that he had looked at the former Captain's action from a moral point of view. Passing on an order of execution was one of those entanglements in which a whole generation of soldiers got caught up because of the wretched war. Only God could judge how guilty Defregger himself was.

Many Catholics and Catholic organisations are of a different opinion. The Defregger affair threatens to turn out to be the Döpfner affair.

Outsiders may well be reminded of the demand made at the Church Congress at Stuttgart to put an end to the misuse of the word 'Christian' which has been going on for years.

Outsiders might then comment that the demand should not have been directed at the parties but at the Churches themselves.

(DIE ZEIT, 25 July 1969)

■ THE DANCE

Choreographers draw praise at Cologne

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The 1968-69 ballet season in this country belonged to young choreographers. John Neumeier spent part of his time in Stuttgart, part in Monte Carlo, Gerhard Bohner was working in Berlin. André Doutreval in Frankfurt and the ballet studio in Cologne attracted many choreographers.

They have all attracted attention over the past few months and their work often proved more interesting than that of the established choreographers.

It is no wonder that modern trends in choreography were the main item of discussion in the 12th International Summer Dance Academy in Cologne.

For the first time Peter Wrights gave a few lectures. He also belonged to the jury of a competition for young choreographers which was being held for the second time.

It seems to have been a difficult decision. The jury sat all day. Finally the jury-foreman, Lucas Hoving of New York, announced that all who had been present at the two semi-public eliminating rounds had already decided for themselves a week before.

Pina Bausch was their choice. Pina, a dancer with the Folkwang Ballet of Essen, had together with her colleagues performed a fantastic ballet about the symmetry of asymmetry, called *Wind of Change*. Pina Bausch was awarded first prize.

Gerhard Bohner of Berlin was awarded second prize for his two duos *Frustration-Agression* and *Tension-Destruction*. The duos are two extremely witty variations on the Barbarella theme. The choreographer can obviously see forward to a time when women have too much emancipation.

The Summer Academy opened with a show arranged by the Cologne Ballet Studio. Several of the young choreographers presented their latest ballets.

Zoltan Imre of Düsseldorf produced his *L'hommage à Haydn*. This ballet has a deliberately extempore nature. The choreographer is brought on stage not only as a dance arranger. He must also play the piano.

A ballet troupe from Frankfurt performed André Doutreval's very musical choreography to Penderecki's *Sonata per Violoncello e Orchestra*. This was a great personal success for Heldrun Schwaarz, the extra nimble Frankfurt ballerina.

Gerhard Bohner was also represented in the hors de concours opening. His *And the Earth was without form and void* is worthy successor to Wigman. Another of his Barbarella variations was also performed. *Science Fiction Story* was set to the music of Ligetti. As usual his Barbarella was danced by Silvia Kesselheim.

The most controversial contribution came from Cologne. *Choreomatics* a ballet for dancers and choreographers, was by Jürg Burth, with music by Manfred Niehaus and a gay pop-décor by Manfred Pfennings. *Choreomatics* is a competitive ballet allowing many courses of action.

In Cologne four choreographers took part in it, Burth himself, Helmut Baumann, Gray Veredon and Jochen Ulrich. Each of them had to lead eight dancers on four parallel courses to their goal by giving them certain signals. They also gave frequent word-"ballets" in the style of Peter Handke.

The ballet was amusing but it tended to lose its charm as soon as the spectator began to see through it. The experiment of collective ballet was well worth the effort. It was a true experiment.

At this opening evening and at the two competitive occasions there was a distinct impression that the ballet in this country has a new generation of choreographers who are cheerful, full of imagination and ideas, though of course not yet settled or consolidated in their craft.

The choreographers no longer live in the ivory tower world of *Swan Lake*. They face up to the challenges that the modern world presents to all artists. Whatever branch of the arts it is, the problems are almost the same.

The audience, though, lives in a world far removed from the stage of modern choreography. From time to time the audience at Cologne doubted the choreographic understanding of the new generation. It looked upon the events on stage as anti-choreographic exhibitionism.

But this sort of criticism cannot hurt. Traditional aesthetics of ballet are finished. This was proved by sound contributions in a purely Classical-cum-academic style which were seen at Cologne. None of them passed the first eliminating heat. Cologne was a true mirror of the situation of modern choreography. *Horst Koegler*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 21 July 1969)

Dancers at the bar in Cologne (Photo: H.J. Multhaup)

Mozart Festival opens at Würzburg

Mozart's music draws the crow[ds to] Würzburg. The two serenade (Nac[htmu]sik) evenings were packed. To the [first] which traditionally opens the [Mozart] Festival in the Hofgarten — came [...] music-lovers. Over 1,000 came [to the] second which ends the Festival.

All the tickets for the other ev[ents had] been sold weeks before the open[ing cere]mony. That was the extent of [the de]mand to hear eleven sympho[ny and] chamber concerts in the Imperial [Hall of] the Prince-Bishop's residence, a [...] of religious music in the Church [of St] John and the first operetta perfor[mance in the] Würzburg theatre.

The Mozart Festival at Würz[burg is] almost as old as the Salzburg Fest[ival. It] was started in 1922 by Hermann Z[...] and has always been an attract[ion] beyond the boundary of the city [...] neighbourhood. This is because [of the] world-famous artists who take p[art as] well as the consistently sterling p[erfor]mances.

In Würzburg it is the traditi[on for] up-and-coming musicians and als[o ...] musicians to have an opportu[nity of] performing with famous conductors [and] soloists. That is why the performa[nces at] the Mozart Festival are rarely describ[ed in] superlatives.

The particular charm of the Festi[val] lies rather in the harmony of tonal a[nd] optical sensations. The French garde[n,] Balthasar Neumann's architecture a[nd] Tiepolo's Italian Baroque seem made [for] the music of Mozart. The relationship [of] the tonal and optical is fascinating [...] harmony of the visual and the m[usical] moods make a visit to the Festival [...] experience.

The Mozart Festival in Würzbur[g is] more than an artistic event. It is a place for social encounters with histo[rical] flavour. The Festival is an expressio[n of] cultured intercourse with art whi[ch is] ever mindful of tradition. There is intercourse in the literal sense. D[uring] intervals and the open-air soirées [one] can stroll around the grounds and [in the] midst of candles and torches dream o[f the] splendour of court festivals.

(DIE WELT, 21 July [1969])

Old films on television still please

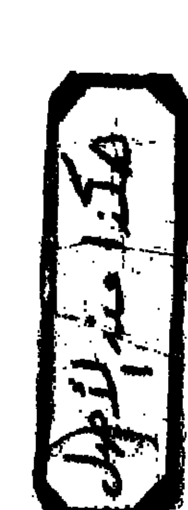
Watching old films is still the greatest pleasure for television viewers in this country. Infratest, an institute specialising in public opinion polls, was commissioned by two of the Federal Republic's television channels, ARD and ZDF, to interview a random sample of viewers.

Sixty-one per cent of those questioned said that they enjoyed watching nothing more on television than old films.

In second place are television plays with 60 per cent, followed by light entertainment (47 per cent), sport (46) and political broadcasts (41).

According to Infratest television viewers show least interest in musical performances (17 per cent) and programmes showing excerpts from operas and operettas (15).

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 16 July 1969)



Bela Bartok and Ferruccio Busoni one-act operas at Düsseldorf

One-act operas often seem fragmentary. Several have to be combined for an evening's performance and they must be mutually compatible.

Only one such duo has reached world fame, *Bajazzo* and *Cavalleria Rusticana*.

The National Opera Company of the Rhine chose two one-act operas as the last premiere of the season. The two operas chosen are not popular but they promise the connoisseur an exciting ride into unknown territory.

The tenseness of Bela Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle* is of a musical nature. The score is still influenced by Richard Strauss's structure and the opera is set musically in early expressionism. It is far removed from the ecstatic rapture of the early Schönberg but it has unmistakable affinities with the late Debussy.

After the interval came Ferruccio Busoni's *Arlecchino* a Commedia dell'Arte variation by a musician who struggled with the heritage of the nineteenth century before determinedly turning to the innovations of modern music.

Arlecchino is very artificial. Everything in it, every thematic and melodic change, the symbolism of the over-estimated anti-war effect, the significant and the playful are all given copious footnotes. This opera, like many others today, demands leniency.

Hermann Soherr's décor with mobile house facades and the bright colours of Inge Diettrich's Commedia dell'Arte costumes are opposed to the style of Busoni's opera. Director Georg Reinhard halted the tendency to improvise or the tendency to a style which would not have been out of character for a Goldini play.

Reinhard took the greatest of c[are in] motivating the few movem[ents in] Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle*. He s[...] in his attempt to bring out the d[...] the material. Neither Bartók n[or his] librettist Balazs had been able to [...]

Heinrich Wendel's décor was [...] to a flight of stairs and seven d[oors.] This was a little too aesthetic to c[reate] the atmosphere of horror.

Edward Downes, until now G[eorg] Solti's assistant at Covent Garden, [was] observant in his treatment of the [two] scores. He did more justice to Bar[tók's] emotional flights of fancy than to [Bu]soni's sparkling irony.

(DIE WELT, 18 July 1969)

■ THINGS SEEN

Picasso's paeon of praise to the god Pan

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Here he comes again, leaping over mountains like a young gazelle! The old, old man, the talented old mountain goat, portrayed in Jerzy Andrzejewski's novel as a piping Pan — Pablo Picasso has just given the world another object lesson on the themes of vitality and mature work.

In seven months of dedicated, but playful creative fervour between 16 March and 5 October last year the old master produced a 347-strong series of sketches, etchings, water-colours and technical pot-pourris. Many days saw the creation of as many as five or six such works. This is an achievement without parallel in the history of art.

Artistic recollections, dialogues with himself, outpourings of scorn and fanfares of desire fill these works.

Picasso, at 87, gives a re-assurance of his remaining power of creation in splendid isolation. He recollects his life's work, unites art and passion in moments of intense inspiration, works each day, inspired by his mastery of the impromptu and the caprice, which has continued to grow in his graphic works.

With light brush strokes he paints his circus pictures, bare-back riders, clowns, which are a product of his fantasy, nude dancing girls and acrobats. And among the big-top audience we see Picasso himself, wearing 100 different masks, staid and sensitive, scornful and melancholy, goat-faced!

An old, favourite theme of his has been taken up again: artist and model. Lightly and casually, as in almost all of these works, he paints, varying his technique and graphic inspiration.

He has painted many scenes with grandees and naked women, orgiastic groups, and sacrilegious parodies of the Sacra Conversationes. Men he paints are stirred and excited as they view a naked woman, they are sunk in Panic tranquility.

Again and again Picasso plays his old game, treating artistic masterpieces as the whim takes him: Ingres and Goya, Cranach and Velazquez, Rubens and Manet are given his treatment, gentle mutation. The favourite victim of this treatment? Picasso himself.

Passionately and moodily one theme pervades the whole group of paintings as an orgiastic leitmotiv: phallic hymns to Eros, fauns and Bacchanal women in erotic profusion, and idylls: a satyr family resting in the shade of a maple tree.

Far Eastern influences are not lacking. He portrays a lesbian group with all the libertinage of ancient Indian erotic teachings.

One cannot escape another fascinating theme. The theme is destruction. What mastery, what spontaneity! And what an anachronism! How this fantasy flares up, how restless is the urge to creation. And yet what banality!

This sort of art and its greatness are seen at a great distance already. Its wonder is lost in the mists of time and belongs in a museum. Even at its most spectacular it is démodé.

An old man is telling his friends about his dreams. Art and cybernetics are as one and artists are studying this theory.

Picasso, too, is beginning to submit to the laws of his contemporaries. Historically the avant garde, following this law, is stocking its own museum with most recent works in its own lifetime. But this is only one aspect.

It is even sadder to have to admit that several works in this collection give clear indications of painful attention to trivia, dullness and repetition. In these pictures the charm and magic of Picasso's self-eclecticism is weakened.

This is only to be expected, and is easy to understand if it is not forgotten how these works came about. The series was so spontaneous, the time of creation so prolific that the heights of inspiration are levelled by ensuing weariness.

Perhaps this series should not have been put on show for fear that the undoubtedly undistorted view of the daily creative process would become too stylised.

On the other hand the weakest canvasses in this series give a deep insight into the artist's personal merit and his sensitivity. *Thomas Schröder*

(DIE WELT, 14 July 1969)



One of Picasso's works from the period of his' eternal youth' (Photo: Katalog)

Broadcasting exhibition in Stuttgart

At this year's National Broadcasting Exhibition, being held at Stuttgart between 29 August and 7 September, sound broadcasting is to make a large and varied contribution.

During the whole lenght of the exhibition, from nine o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, nearly all radio and television programmes will be broadcast direct from Stuttgart.

In the ten days of the exhibition direct radio transmissions from the site at Stuttgart will total about 135 hours. All radio stations of the ARD including Deutschlandfunk, Deutsche Welle and RIAS Berlin will be taking part.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 July 1969)

Modern music prize at Darmstadt

After a year's break a 4,000 Mark prize has again been offered at the 24th International Vacation Course for Modern Music, which will take place between 24 August and 5 September in Darmstadt.

It will be awarded for the best piano interpretations. Pieces by Olivier Messia"en, Pierre Boulez and Karlheinz Stockhausen will be compulsory.

Composer György Ligeti is taking a new course for the study of his own compositions. Christoph Caskel will lecture on new practice in notation. American Composer Lukas Foss in holding a course in musical composition.

Lecturers at the course, Saschlo Gawriloff, Siegfried Palm, Heinz Holliger, Christoph Caskel and Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky will give recitals of chamber music.

Bruno Madernas' course for prospective conductors will work with Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Pierre Bouley "Le Marteau Sans Maître."

Hessen Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Lukas Foss will be giving concerts, as will the Stuttgart Schola Cantorum under Clytus Gottwald and Cologne's live-electronic intrumental group under Karlheinz Stockhausen.

(DIE WELT, 22 July 1969)

Television for young people

"Prix Jeunesse International", an organisation formed by Bavarian State authorities, the City of Munich and Bavarian Radio arranges a competition every other year for children's and young people's television programmes.

In the intervening year seminars are held, of which the latest was the fourth. But this was the first time that the "necessary risk which has been put off too long" was taken, and youngsters were invited to join the discussions. Only youngsters can say what they really want to see presented on their television programmes.

Preparations were made as follows: last December the "Prix Jeunesse" organisation asked television stations all over the World to submit one of their productions, which they considered of particular merit to be viewed by a group of youngsters between 16 and 21, from as widely differing social backgrounds as possible.

Having seen the films the young men and women would discuss them, being filmed themselves at the same time. The films together with the filmed discussion would then be sent to Munich.

Eighteen entries were submitted. A short-list of eight was prepared for the seminar, and the two young people who had made the liveliest contribution to the debates were invited to Munich, to take part in further talks.

Such statements were made at the press conference held at the end of the meeting in Munich, at which participants from 23 countries had discussed all manner of questions concerning television for young people.

Laurels a-plenty were handed out in advance: "The prix jeunesse offers a new and better opportunity for producers from all countries to compare their efforts with foreign colleagues' to their mutual benefit and to the profit of our young viewers."

Afterwards only the "old-timers", and by no means all of them, were positive in their praise. It was said that the discussions would send many of them home "constructively enthusiastic".

Youngsters participating said afterwards that, for their part, all they would take home would be "a load of frustration". They felt that they were just the plaything of the older generation and that they would never be allowed to join in the game.

Controversy has already arisen about childrens' programmes, particularly with regard to the question of who should take part in them. Should programmes for the young have as many young people as possible acting in them? Or should they, irrespective of content, be made by young people themselves?

Expressing it another way: is it more important to have youngsters behind the camera or in front of it?

One point on which "young" and "old" were agreed was that: "In making these programmes, completely new thinking must be exercised."

Yet the mind boggles at the prospect of this "completely new thinking" which comprises the two incompatible ingredients "constructive enthusiasm" and "a load of frustration".

This meeting was held on well-tried authoritarian lines. "We were unable to have any real contact with the film producers, since we were living in different hotels and sat at different tables," said a young Englishman calmly about the "Prix Jeunesse" meeting in Munich. This criticism of the organising was made, the young man emphasised, "with all due respect".

A nineteen-year-old Canadian was more direct and less respectful, when he said: "It suits me fine that nothing has really changed in the relationship of the older generation to the younger." With a triumphant look that cut to the quick of all who had turned twenty, he continued, "At this rate the young people of the World will take over all the quicker!"

(DIE ZEIT, 18 July 1969)

■ EDUCATION

Television and film university in Munich

DANGER OF TOO MANY DEMANDS MADE ON STUDENTS

Three years ago, on 19 July 1966, the government of the Federal state of Bavaria formally decreed the establishment of a 'University for Film and Television' in Munich.

As early as the day of the opening ceremony (6 November 1967) and the start of the first working period it was obvious that this university would be an experiment without a prototype.

This university is not financed totally by the State as is normally the case. Other bodies have been brought into the fold. Sponsors include the Munich city authorities, the Bavarian Broadcasting Service and the Second Television Service (ZDF).

The first chancellor, Professor Otto B. Roegele, called the establishment of the University a courageous step in overcoming the State monopoly of education. He was not far wrong.

The new University has many great advantages. Everything is in the immediate vicinity and has practical application. The studios and studio equipment are used by the companies who sponsor the University. The Bavarian Broadcasting Service has precedence but the facilities are also at the disposal of ZDF.

There is a pragmatically skilful dovetailing of vested interests and those interested in the subject. The potential is considerable, also at the individual level. Students have a field to work in which, although not completely devoid of risk, has the prospect of security.

The 'experiment without a prototype' (as Professor Roegele called it) is primarily a realistic experiment.

The five department heads at the University confirm this appraisal. They all have a good reputation and important position. They all bring with them connections and practical experience.

Professor Roegele is the head of the department for 'The study of communications and general studies. Professor Roegele is also the professor of journalism at the University of Munich.

The head of the technical department is Professor Richard Theile, the Director of the Institute of Broadcasting Technology and honorary Professor of the Munich Technical University.

TEACHING STAFF

Dr Helmut Jedele is responsible for the film department. He is the General Director of Bavaria Studios Limited.

Dr Helmut Oeller, Director of Bavaria's third television channel, is in charge of 'Information, documentation and education on television'.

The department, 'Artistic productions on television', is in the care of Dr Clemens Münster, the Director of Bavaria's channel one.

Doubtlessly departmental heads of this stature have something to offer the University. The University and the students must however bear in mind that they will be able to devote only a limited part of their time and energy to their duties at the University.

The result of this is that the main burden falls on the assistant lecturers, for



whom administration and teaching is only a transitional period before they move on to richer pastures. Where is there a young talented Assistant Lecturer who wants to remain and assistant lecturer for any length of time? Assistant lecturers have grievances. Ther rights are minimal. How long will they be satisfied with the present state of affairs? They play a great part in education in the university, yet are only allowed one representative on the Senate. The students too have one representative.

In the number of teachers this realistic experiment is an extremely modern educational model. A staff of 38 and approximately 45 guest lecturers teach 110 students. The one factor threatening this model is its hierarchical structure. It is conceived as a performance for guest learners by guest teachers.

This contradiction is not so black and white in practice. But even so this problem demands solution. The earliest possibility for this is in the expansion period which has been officially extended by a year. No new students will be admitted this autumn. This is due to the number of studios and lack of space.

One of the assistant lecturers said, "we are an organised wandering circus." He was quite correct. Anybody looking around in Munich for the University for Film and Television will find only parts of it.

The Prince Regent Theatre houses administration, the departmental offices, and the offices of the Assistant Lecturers. Lectures are held at number 16 Kaulbachstrasse. Here too are found the film department, the library and archives.

Another part of the University is housed in the administrative buildings of the Bavarian broadcasting service and its studios at Freimann. Yet more work goes on at the ZDF studios in Unterföhring.

The first intake of students will leave the University in 1970. Their three years will have consisted of learning and practical work. But their work will not only have been theory and practice, they will also have made great strides towards the future.

The 'experiment without a prototype' is a visiting performance which has developed into a fixed programme. Its season consists of two periods of twelve weeks every year and runs from Monday to Friday according to a pre-arranged timetable in fixed points for the town.

The timetable was decided by the progressive method of staff-student discussion. De facto (though not de jure) the University at Munich has the reputation of being a democratic institution.

Students cannot go their own way entirely though. Attendance at lectures and participation in two departments— communications and technology — is obligatory.

When applying for entry each student must decide which of the other three departments he wants to specialise in, film, information, documentation and education in television or artistic productions on television.

In the summer vacation each would be student must have practical training. Apart from this he must pass an entrance examination before being allowed to enter the University for a trial period of one year. There are also intermediate examinations to pass, these take the form of work reports.

Qualifications for entry are minimal. The applicant must be between 18 and 30. He must not have any criminal record. He must show the necessary maturity required by a university. He must give the university authorities his school reports and certificate showing he has had the practical experience demanded. He then has to pay an entry fee of ten Marks.

Point seven of the regulations demands one further thing from him. He must write a free essay on one of the two following topics: 'How I imagine my professional career' or 'Why I want to attend the University for Film and Television'.

Anybody who has enough self-control or chutzpah to face either of the two essays square in the face need have no fear. Later comes the oral examination.

The stated aim of the University is to create a connection between art and science and between theory and practice. This mixture should produce a stimulus for a general education on top of purposeful specialisation in one subject.

The three departments from which the student must choose educate young producers, directors, editors, writers and critics. Everything that the three branches need are catered for apart from cameramen.

The wealth of material taught in such a University is necessarily broad. There is the danger that too many demands will be made of the student. He will diligently go about his work but at the same time will miss thousands of details. The idea is to produce a scientifically prepared, technically well-informed expert who has learnt the essentials of his subject by studying and doing practical work at the University.

A new Chancellor has replaced Professor Roegele. Dr Clemens Münster wants to introduce innovations in the second expansion period if his other commitments allow him.

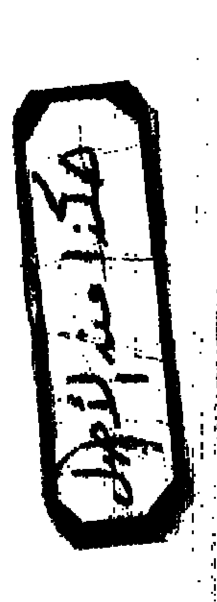
The general studies course will be shortened or perhaps re-formed. If so, the terms must be longer and this will increase the costs. This year the University is costing 1.8 million Marks. Münster also hopes to ease the work of both lecturers and students. Theoretical education and practical training will be done in longer, connected stages.

The conception of the institution is good; the supply of teaching-staff is good. The Founders' dream of a shortened, more intensive university course and the complete education for a whole group of widely differing professions still remains a dream. Or perhaps it is a stimulus to higher standards.

For the present the accurately planned experiment without a prototype is at the stage of self-experiment.

Anneliese de Haas

(DIE WELT, 19 July 1969)



■ SCIENCE

Geographers meet in Kiel



The bicentenary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt on 21 July was a fitting date for the opening of the 37th National Geographers' Congress at Kiel.

At the congress Professor Günther Dietrich, Director of the Oceanographic Institute in Kiel, used Humboldt's A *Physical Description of the World* as a jumping-off board in his survey of the changes in science in the last 200 years. Humboldt was the last universal genius of natural science. Now, he said, details of invividual results of modern research tended only to cloud the issue.

As an example of the change Professor Dietrich cited oceanography, a field in which nearly all scientific disciplines meet. To explain his point he limited himself to two of the 17 Meteor expeditions — the expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1964-65 and the plans for the eighteenth expedition, which sets off shortly for Norway.

For the first time at a geographers' congress in this country the 900 geographers in Kiel raised concrete questions about the problems of study, profession and university teaching, in as far as it was applicable to the main theme of the Congress — Basic Research in Geography and its Application.

The Chairman of the organising Central Association, Secretary of State Professor Wolfgang Meckelein of Stuttgart, pointed out that it was not known to the public that geography as a subject was almost completely bound to the universities. There was no Max-Planck-Institute for geographical research and the Federal Republic had no attachés specialising in geography in its embassies and consulates abroad.

Educational questions received the most emphasis and not only from candidates for higher or intermediate posts at universities. Professional geographers also took an interest whether they worked on local government planning commissions, in the army or in firms publishing specialist books.

It was emphasised that modern geographical education and research embraced the problems of geography, geopolitics, planning, travel and transport, population, development aid and nutrition.

Fifty per cent of research projects in the Federal Republic treat problems outside Europe. Asia and Africa are the two favourite fields of study. The individual researcher is now extinct. Everything today depends on the team and international research groups.

The extension to the usual programme of geographical congresses corresponds to a concentration of forces in the scientific sphere.

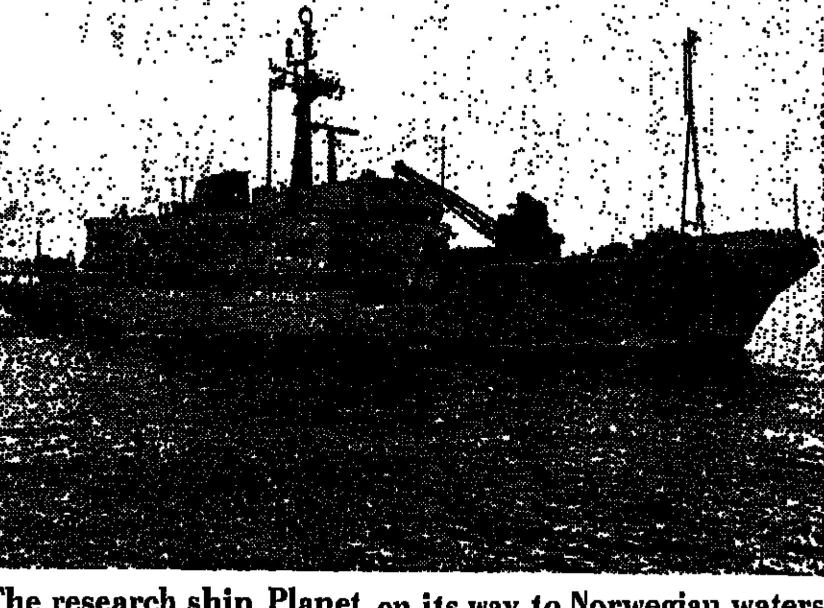
Kiel, the venue of the Congress, is the only town in the Federal Republic with a university on the Baltic. As scientific and geographical connections with the Scandinavian countries are to be widened, Kiel was the obvious place to go. Future policy was made clear that the first scientific session, after a lecture by Professor Staffan Helmfrid of Stockholm, was dedicated to Scandinavia.

The hydrogeographical session will be much concerned with Kiel's position and the International Hydrological Decade. The head of the international geographical commission is Professor R. Keller of Freiburg. Oceanological questions are also being discussed in the geomorphological session.

From now on special attention will be paid to the uses of geography and comparative geography. Apart from the sessions on climatology, cultural geography and the study of German customs and geography, the reports on expeditions made from this country to all parts of the world aroused special interest.

There was another innovation at the Geographers' Congress at Kiel. Contrary to long established practice 20 per cent of all lectures were given by young lecturers or assistant lecturers.

(DIE WELT, 22 July 1969)



The research ship Planet on its way to Norwegian waters

(Photo: dpa)

'Operation Norwegian Sea' gets under way

The research ship *Planet* has just left Kiel on a voyage to the Norwegian Sea. There it will serve as a base for the most exhaustive investigation of currents and water-temperature ever undertaken off the shores of Norway.

The organiser of the expedition, code-named *"Operation Norwegian Sea"* is Professor Dietrich of Kiel. According to him the research ship will be out of port until 12 September. Its research work will be done on three strethces of water just outside Norwegian territorial waters.

Other ships too are taking part in the survey. The fishery research vessel *Anton Dohrn* is coming from Bremerhaven. Two foreign research ships are involved the *Helland-Hansen* from Norway and the *Hafthor* from Iceland.

During its stay off the Norwegian coast *Planet* will take some hundred temperature measurements and fifty measurements of current. The measuring instruments are fixed on a surveying chain a few hundred yards long.

Scientific equipment on board the *Planet* cost about one million Marks. Most of the expenses are being borne by the National Research Association.

Artificial earthquakes are to be produced in cooperation with the Norwegian research ship. Between 90 and 175 lbs of explosive will be used.

Twelve Institutes from the Federal Republic, Norway and Iceland are taking part in the survey. All have some interest in oceanographic research.

At first it was planned that the Research ship *Meteor* would participate in the venture. But the ship received engine damage while sailing through the Mediterranean and is expected back in Hamburg any day. Part of the *Meteor's* duties will be taken over by the *Planet*.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1969)

Moon rocks to be examined here

Rock specimens from the Moon will also be tested in this country. After agreements with the Federal Minister for Scientific Research and the American space authority, NASA, four institutions in this country will receive specimens.

The Max Planck Institute for Chemistry in Mainz, directed by Professor Hintenberger will undertake chemical analyses. At the Max Planck Institute for Atomic Physics in Heidelberg four work groups under the direction of Professors Gentner, Schmidt-Rohr, Zähringer and Weidenmüller will examine the rocks from a mineralogical point of view and carry out mass spectrometrical analyses.

In the Minerological and Petrographical Institute at the University of Tübingen a group directed by Professor von Engelhardt will test the rocks for effect of percussion waves.

The fourth institute will be the nuclear chemistry department of Cologne University.

(Industriekurier, 17 July 1969)

Earthquake predictions from gas leakage measurements

Changes in the gas content of the air at ground level may help in forecasting earthquakes. A first successful forecast was made recently by geologist Werner Ernst of the Geological Institute of the University of Tübingen.

On 1 March he prophesied a further tremor resulting from the tremor which occurred in south Württemberg on 26 January. Within four and a half hours it had taken place as he said.

A few years ago Soviet geophysicists in Azerbaijan succesfully forecast an earthquake from the change in the radone content of springs.

According to results of study into the subject gas is released from the subterranean rocks when the crust of the earth moves as it does before a tremor.

The chemical nature of the gas depends on the rock. In the experiment which took place in the south of this country methane gas was produced. Presumably movements of the rock produce pores and crevices from which the gas can escape.

Shortly before the tremor the gas leak ceases. This is the signal for an imminent tremor. The interruption of the gas flow can be explained. The mobile earth crust is halted, the tension quickly builds up until there is a tremor.

After the tremor the gas content in the surface atmosphere temporarily increases because the seismological disturbances have loosened the rock and caused greater amounts of gas to escape. After that the gas content returns to its normal level.

Werner Ernst first noticed the changes in the gas content at surface level when working with prospecters' explosives. These artificially produced seismographic waves have the same effect as the natural

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

seismographic waves, as shown by the experiments of 'Prakla' of Hanover around Lake Constance. Gas is released, leading to the gas content on the surface being tripled.

These observations lead Ernst to measure the gas content of the atmosphere in shafts in the Tübingen area bored originally to observe different strata. The methane content of a shaft in the neighbourhood of Kilchberg as between 0.3 and 0.6 per cent.

On 26 February 1969 a force 6 quake occurred in Schwäbisch Alb. This lead to a resumption of the measurements of the methane gas in the shafts. Four and a half hours after the tremor the gas content at Kilchberg was 2.2 per cent and at Bebenhausen 1.6 per cent. Thirty hours later the gas content was at its normal level.

But 27 hours later a high increase in the content was recorded. From the fact that the gas content was well above average, it was concluded that a tremor was imminent. This occurred on the same day, four and a half hours later. The sharp decline in content expected before the tremor was not recorded.

Immediately after the tremor the shafts at Kilchberg were free of gas. Then came a period of an abnormally high content, followed by a decline to the normal level.

Werner Ernst concluded from these observations that it must be possible to develop a simple method for forecasting earthquakes based on continual measurement of gas content. It would not be used as much as the forecasting methods developed in America and Japan with all its expensive equipment.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 July 1969)

■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Declining investments may ease economic pressure

Trends may set in during the next few months which will have a far greater damping down effect on the boom than all economic measures so far taken by the Bundesbank and the government.

Sooner or later many firms will be forced by constantly rising prices to revise their investment plans. Under certain circumstances, this could affect very many firms. The result might well be a tangible drop in demand for investment goods

In addition, upward trends in the American economy may lead to price increases and affect turnover in foreign trade. This is particularly likely if the US boom is accompanied by a drop in demand from Great Britain and France.

If this occurs then advertising is likely to rocket in this country's home trade. Another factor involved is that the tendency to increase which has started to become noticeable during recent months, would continue at an accelerated rate.

Bundesbank and Federal Government are both concerned with damping down the overheated economy, since they feel that there is a real danger of excessive price rises,and that this could well snowball.

Measures which they have taken — restrictions on credit facilities, and limitation of public spending — are not likely to have much useful effect, as long as businessmen are urged by market trends to make ever greater investments.

So far the continuing increases in spending in the Federal Republic and increased orders from abroad hint that the market is going to become livelier all the time, and overheating will become a very grave problem.

Since most branches of the economy are reported to be at full stretch, renewed expansion of plant seems to be necessary.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

It must not be forgotten that estimates for investments have changed a great deal in recent months. Costs have risen appreciably.

Not only have wage bills risen, but costs for installing new machinery have gone up, too. The stage in developments affecting the economy, when firms' and banks' solvency grew day by day, has long since disappeared.

As long as machinery is not being used at full capacity every increase in turnover normally brings with it a more than directly proportional increase in profits. For many companies this means that assets rise considerably.

At times like this, too, provisions and stocks which have piled up during slumps can be sold off, leaving even more capital at the companies' disposal.

Months ago, however, increased wages and salaries set the seal on this period of rising profits.

Inasmuch as these profitable periods have become rarer, so has the high point in firms' solvency been passed. Now in many cases, as stocks and provision have dwindled, increased coverage of future needs in the sphere of raw-materials often seems essential.

Such coverage, which often leads, in itself, to increased prices, ties up company capital.

At the same time credit becomes more difficult and more expensive to obtain from banks and other credit institutes. A number of companies, particularly the industrial giants, control large capital sums, which, in such cases, make the financing of extensive investments possible, without any major difficulties.

In other spheres, though, there is a completely different picture. Many firms can only afford to pay for plant with the help of credit. For them it involves higher costs and grater risks.

In the Bundesbank and the Government fears have been expressed that these companies, faced with this problem, will try to put up prices, to cover higher and ever-rising costs, and to fill the gaps in their finances by further investment. But is the market in such a state as to allow these price policies?

Up till now price increases in industry have been kept within narrow bounds.

Whereas the cost of living index in May 1969 was 2.7 per cent up on the previous year, the index for prices in home industry showed only rise of 1.7 per cent. Price increases for foreign trade stood at 4.8 per cent, however.

Struggles for a share of the market mean, of course, that even companies which find plant running to its capacity and still have a full order-book are loath to risk frightening off their customers with higher demands.

Though the latest improvements to wages and salaries, which are still to be finalised, will be an incentive to the public to spend, it is doubtful whether this will necessarily lead to extensive retail price increases.

When it is considered that changes in economic trends in other countries can reflect on this country's market the need for extreme caution when making new investments is obvious.

Uncertainty is still the order of the day in this coutry's economic field. For banks, government and company managers the long hot summer continues.

(DIE WELT, 23 July 1969)

Coal industry's holding company established

On 18 July a contract was signed in Essen to found Ruhrkohle (Ruhr Coal Corporation). Signees were 20 parent companies of Ruhr mining, Ruhrkohle AG itself, and representatives of North Rhine-Westphalia and the Federal Republic.

Four other companies have special links with Ruhrkohle for the sale of equipment or shares.

Including these special links, Ruhrkohle comprise in all 47 pits, 28 coke producing plants with a capacity of over 22 million tons per annum, and six briquette factories with yearly production of two million tons.

Employees total approximately 175,000.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 July 1969)

59 trade fairs next year

In the coming year, subject to decisions of the Cabinet and Bundestag about financing, the Federal Republic will be represented at 59 foreign trade-fairs, or possibly more.

These figures were given by the special study group in Bonn responsible for this country's trade missions, the "Committee for Overseas Trade Affairs, Responsible to the Federal Republic Commission for Economic Exhibitions and Fairs."

Participation is assured at 22 fairs in Western Europe, nine in Eastern Europe, nine in Africa, eight in North America, five in Asia, four in Central and South America and two in Australia.

(Industriekurier, 19 July 1969)

Economic fears draw EEC Six closer together

Fears of inflation, new economic recessions and money crises have now brought about what the good advice, handed out amply for years by the European Commission in Brussels has failed to achieve: closer economic and financial cooperation among the six countries of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Inflation worries will in future lead to the Economic Affairs and Finance Ministers of the Six putting their heads together. On principal the minister will agree to hold timely consultations about the latest economic trends in their countries.

Chief item on the agenda will normally be to reach agreements on short-term mutual currency control. In this way the EEC members hope that any money crisis affecting any one of them can be nipped in the bud.

At any rate it will be autumn before details of this basic decision can be finalised. In the meantime Governors of Issuing Banks in the Six will be working out arrangements for mutual financial cooperation, and they will be working with the European Commission to draw up details for consultations.

Brussels will be drawing up at this time a memorandum, in which common goals are set for cooperative economic policy, with particular reference to middle-term economic agreements.

It is no longer practicable for individual members of the Six to tax different items to prevent inflation within their own frontiers if this is detrimental to economic stability in other EEC countries.

The dangers of this can be seen clearly at the moment in the marked inflationary tendencies, affecting all six Common Market countries, and threatening to destroy their economic progress.

European Commission's warning cry and their memorandum on the economic situation have not been ignored by Economic Affairs and Finance Ministers.

Influenced by the sad scene, hidden by the superficial varnish of apparently excellent economic conditions, they have made it their duty to fight against inflation and to give this fight top priority.

This means that all six countries will try to stop their citizens from going on spending sprees, and encourage (the upward trend in) saving. They will encourage trade with countries bordering on EEC lands, and exhort industrialists to do all they can to push up production rates.

These matters are closely connected with budget and revenue raising policies in the Six. These policies play a major role in applying the brakes or, if necessary, pumping the accelerator of the economic motor.

Above all, however, it is foreign trade, exports and imports that can be influenced one way or another by tax and budget policies. These consultations, now on cooperative lines, will be a method of applying a lever to the present economic situation.So their main purpose will be to settle tax and budgetary measures.

A prerequisite for this is of course unity of purpose in choosing economic goals, to which the Six can turn their attentions with a united stand.

A basis for close cooperation has now been formed after much work, done in common. This still applies even if the other Common Market members do not make such great efforts as the Federal Republic to complete the so-called "magic quadrilateral", steady economic growth, full employment, price stability, and extra-economic equilibrium.

To take one example of the advantages, no one member of the Six can be driven now to imported inflation by any or all of the others.

Economic Affairs Minister, Karl Schiller, underlined this point in Brussels on 17 July. European Commission will almost certainly emphasise it in their memorandum due in the autumn.

By that time all six EEC countries should have shown just how serious they are in their endeavours to make a united stand against inflation,the common enemy, and how much they wish to work together in future to control economic and currency difficulties.

The basic decision which they have made could be the starting point for greater mutual aid, and all six countries should be eager to make it clear that this is what they want.

Eager expectation of an important memorandum from the Commission seems to show that the Federal Republic, Benelux, France and Italy have made up their minds already against soldiering on alone any more.

Let us hope that jubilation at the step forward taken on 17 July towards a united economic and currency campaign is not misguided.

Hans-Heinz Schlenker

(Industriekurier, 19 July 1969)

■ INDUSTRY

Glass industry boom may be only a 9-day wonder

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

It could be considered as just a part of the general economic boom that the capacity of the entire glass container industry in this country cannot at present meet requirements and fulfil orders.

A glance at statistics for production and turnover in all branches of industry shows that with men and machinery working to their limits the scope for greater output is minimal or nil.

Yet in the glass industry it is a different story.

This branch of industry offers a classic example of how to pull yourself from the mire by your hair. A structure crisis can be avoided if only sufficient attention is given to research and development, and managers are around, who have ideas and imagination.

It would not be the whole truth to say that the high rate of economic activity was responsible for full order books in the hollow glass industry. Not long ago prospects looked very bleak in this branch of the economy.

Market trends had nothing to do with this, in fact. Disloyal customers, who had gone over to the enemy camp, were to blame. Synthetics, plastics, chemical compound materials and steel-coated tin were on the way to cornering the market.

The glass industry, at first just looked on helplessly. Overnight their products seemed unwanted and unsaleable.

This shock was therapeutic! Reaction came more quickly than anticipated. The industry has now put the world to rights. Glass will again become an essential packaging material. Renowned market researchers estimate that over the next ten years the glass industry's share of the market will double.

Development of thinner and thinner types of glass for containers, with scarcely reduced resiliences is the key to recapturing the market.

Thick, heavy glass bottles are out. Long live the new thin, fine glass containers! Vance Packard's "Wastemakers" have been at work. They have been successful because the packaging industry calculates down to the nearest half-farthing.

Is the glass boom just a nine day wonder? Competitors are hard on the heels of glass, and in many ways they are a nose in front.

The most powerful competitor is the plastics industry, and from this side quite a few surprises could still be on the way.

Biggest question in the glass industry is how to prolong the advantages which have been gained and insure them against future developments.

In discussions industrial giants have played a major role. Their technicians have provided data. Newly developed processes and machinery churn out their produce with regularity and speed and in such numbers that major problems only arise at the end of the production line.

Have the glass manufacturers got a strong enough market to place all their produce without difficulty?

News from the United States says that new machinery there can produce 60,000 glass containers in an hour. Machinery at present in use in this country can not manage more than 40,000. Already glass for light bulbs can be produced at the faster rate. Now tests have made it possible for bottles, jars and the like to be made at this speed.

The first examples produced by this method are being tested by customers. They should be on mass production in America within five years. Shortly afterwards this country will have them.

The amount of machinery needed to produce the annual 2,500 million bottles used in this country every year can be reduced by the new methods. What this will do for rationalisation plans is immeasurable, at present. But it is certain that glass, first invented by man 7,000 years ago, is as vital now as it was then.

Plate glass was first revolutionised some years ago when the "float glass" process was introduced.

Timing is all important. This country has only just started to use a Pilkington licence, which means that investment and running costs can be cut drastically. So far only one plant has this licence.

Further float glass factories are still in the planning stage. If only planning in this sphere had been carried out sooner, and more attention had been paid to building these factories, then companies which insure plate glass would not be complaining, as they are at present, at the ever increasing cost of plate glass windows.

Furthermore it would never have been necessary to write off losses on so many old-fashioned and technically inefficient factories if these had been superceded by more modern plant.

It is hard to avoid the impression that the glass industry only steps up the pace when it feels the hot breath of competitors on its neck. Suddenly the glass producers find their second wind, and surge forward. Nowadays they are even selling milk in bottles!

It would probably not be wrong to assume that advanced technology will give a shot in the arm to the glass industry.

International capital arrangements are more interwoven and complicated in this industry than in any other.

What effect this has on production is something that will only become clear in future years.

(DIE WELT, 21 July 1969)

Glass-blowing using the latest technical methods in a modern Munich factory
(Photo: Hakan Nilsson)

Electrical industry flourishes

This country's electrical industries announce a continuing powerful growth rate for the first half of 1969.

According to the Central Electro-Technical Industries' Committee in Frankfurt, this branch of the economy enjoys an unparalleled growth in demand, with which production can hardly keep pace.

For the first quarter orders were up by 32 per cent and in April by as much as 38 per cent over the same period last year.

On the other hand turnover had only risen by 25 per cent (27 in April) and output by 21 per cent, 22 per cent in April.

This had meant a considerable piling up of orders.

Employment figures for the industry, standing at 976,000 had already passed the previous record of September 1965.

The committee expects that the demand will cool off in the near future, with the result that increased production will be able to meet incoming demands and clear the backlog of orders.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 July 1969)

Increased imports

In the first half of 1969 the Federal Republic imported goods worth 47,400 million Marks. Export for this period were worth 54,100 million Marks.

This meant an increase of 23.5 per cent in imports over the same period in 1968, and an export increase of 17.2 per cent.

Export surplus from January to June was 6,660 million Marks as opposed to 7,700 million Marks in the same period last year.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 July 1969)

Low strike rate in this country

Statistics show that the Federal Republic lost 390,000 working days through strikes, during the course of a recent survey. This figure separates this country from other industriel nation by quite a distance.

America, which lost 42 million working days, stand in an unenviable position at the top of the league, according to the Institute for Economic Science, affiliated to the Trade Unions.

Italy claims second place behind the USA with 8.6 million lost working days.

France lost 4.2 million, which puts her third in line. Canada comes next with 4 million days of idleness, and then Great Britain with 2.8 million.

Employees in these countries do not claim a share in economic discussions and responsibilities as do those in the Federal Republic. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 July 1969)

Made in Germany on the moon

"Made in Germany" is to be seen on some of the equipment which Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins took with them on their trip to the Moon.

Zeiss made the lenses for their cameras. Schott of Mainz produced the glass from which the lenses for their television camera as well as the reflector for the Laser beams were made.

Merck of Darmstadt made eleven of the preparations which the astronauts carried in their medicine chest, including the nasal spray "Nasivin".

From Siemens came illumination for many of the important instruments carried in the space capsule.

Zeiss lenses and Schott glass had already been used for space flights.

A system of prisms developed by Schott has been left behind on the Moon's surface. This will pick up and reflect Laser beams transmitted from California and will enable scientists to measure the distance between Earth and its nearest satellite to a distance of 15 centimeters.

Merck's nasal spray which has been produced on licence in the USA has already proved its worth in previous space flights.

Astronaut Frank Borman used the spray to counteract a swelling of nasal tissues when he was commanding the Apollo 8 project.

Siemens illuminations are used on the instrument panel in the capsule and also on instruments at Apollo base.

Their chief advantage is that they use very little current.

(Hannoversche Presse, 18 July 1969)

America is biggest photo customer

America was the biggest customer for Federal Republic photographic equipment last year.

According to the photographic industry the United States bought equipment to the value of 98.1 million Marks out of total sales of 594.2 million Marks.

Next best customer was France, which spent 97.4 million Marks on photo materials from this country.

The Netherlands' bill of 49.6 million Marks represented an increase of 44 per cent. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 July 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Federal Republic participation in the Apollo 11 Moon landing

This country's contribution to the greatest technological adventure so far in the present century has been modest but undeniable. Siemens supplied the luminous material used on the dials of flight equipment and computer on board Apollo 11 and its lunar module.

The Siemens material was chosen by the highly selective National Aeronautics and Space Agency because it uses a minimum of electric power and does not generate heat, so not representing an additional burden on the Apollo's refrigeration unit.

The optical goods industry in the Federal Republic also shared a little of the glory. It supplied special lenses for space TV cameras and laser reflectors.

In general, though, space research activity in this country seems feeble indeed in comparison with what goes on in the United States and the Soviet Union. There are a number of reasons why. One is that it was not until 1962 that the Bundestag approved the first government spending on space research after reading a memorandum on the situation of space research in this country commissioned in



1960 from the Federal Republic Research Association by the Federal government.

The sums of money eventually approved also go a long way towards explaining the gap between this country and the two superpowers. The 1967-71 medium-term space research promotion plan of the Federal government provides for total expenditure of roughly 2,000 million Marks.

The United States, in comparison, spent 100,000 million Marks on the lunar landing. In 1967 Bonn's yearly allocation for space research was a puny 273 million Marks. In the present financial year this sum has risen to 375 million Marks and by 1971 it will amount to 431 million.

Bonn's five-year programme has three main targets: adequate promotion of extra-terrestrial research as a scientific task, the exploitation of satellites, mainly in telecommunications and television, as an economic task and the promotion of particularly promising sectors of space flight technology as a technological task.

It has been undertaken because of the repercussions on general technological progress that are expected to result.

In the course of the programme the emphasis will increasingly shift from international to national projects. In 1967 the porportion of funds allocated to national projects was still twenty per cent less than that spent on international projects but by 1971 it is expected to exceed expenditure on international projects by eighty per cent.

The international projects in question are mainly Eldo, the European launcher development organisation, and Esro, the European space research organisation, which is mainly concerned with the development of payloads and research projects.

Results so far appear modest indeed. The most spectacular outcome was a failure. Only a few weeks ago the third stage of the Europa missile, developed by this country, twice failed to ignite at the eighth launch attempt from Woomera, Australia.

The reasons for this repeated failure are still largely unknown. No one will deny that industry in this country has to learn by experience just as technicians in other countries have had to.

On the other hand it is equally evident that this country is no further at present than the two superpowers were a decade ago when they began their race to the Moon. First-rate achievements in certain sectors do not alter the fact.

Azur, the first all-German satellite, is to be launched by an American missile in California this autumn. Once in orbit it is to carry out an impressive programme of scientific research, measuring solar and cosmic radiation, proton flow, the Northern Lights and the Earth's magnetic field. Energy is to be generated by means of 5,300 solar cells that coat the satellite.

For the foreseeable future there is absolutely no question of a Federal Republic launcher rocket capable of propelling large payloads into space, let alone of manned space projects of any kind.

Even the Europa rocket, in the construction of which France and Britain are also cooperating, is unlikely to put the Franco-Federal Republic telecommunications satellite *Symphonie* into orbit before 1973.

Symphonie, incidentally, is the first European satellite that stands a chance of paying its way. Specialists agree that it is of an extremely high level technologically. Yet it will be launched too late to perform the task for which it was originally intended: coverage of the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

A number of projects are planned but not yet certain to be carried out. They include a Federal Republic–US solar probe and a second Federal Republic research satellite to succeed Azur.

What is probably the greatest success this country has achieved so far, the Heos European research satellite developed by Junkers of Munich, must not be forgotten. Heos, lauched by the Americans, has functioned without a hitch since December last year.

Apart from a fair number of studies and drawing-board projects these are the most important Federal Republic space ventures. They are usually carried out by consortia consisting of scientific institutes and industrial firms. Among them such well-known names as Siemens and AEG-Telefunken are to be found. Roughly a tenth of the 50,000 staff of the aerospace industry are involved in space research.

In every case this country has lacked the military incentive without which neither the Americans nor the Russians would have reached the Moon yet. This is just as it should be.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 July 1969)

Siemens – made in India

It is not unusual for capital and management to go where the labour force is plentiful. For them to follow this labour force as far afield as India or Portugal is astonishing, however. Yet this is what Siemens have done recently.

Foreign subsidiary companies are being set up in ever greater numbers, some in very far-flung places, in order to cater for the needs of the Federal Republic.

Many products on sale in this country really come from subsidiary companies in India, Portugal, Italy and Spain.

Goods they have produced have given no mean contribution to the startling rise in imports of electrical wares. In the first five months of this year this figure was up by forty per cent.

Siemens' board ascribes great value to the construction of new factories abroad especially in Mediterranean areas. It appears to them to be of great value to set up new plants where there are men



working, who have already worked in Siemens' factories in the Federal Republic.

Their factory in Greece for example, employs girls and women, who have been on the rota of Siemens' works in this country, and who have thus gained valuable experience.

This world-wide attitude is given credit by Siemens for the excellent trading figures for 1968-69 which excelled all expectation. (DIE ZEIT, 18 July 1969)



More cars registered

In the first six months of 1969 the number of motor vehicles registered for the first time exceeded one million, setting up a new record. According to the Federal Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg 1,090,053 motor vehicles and 37,706 trailers were registered during January to June 1969, an increase of 28.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The number of factory-new private cars registered for the first time increased by 29 per cent to 800,396 units.

The number of new cars registered in June represented a decline in relation to the May figures but was considerably greater than the previous record figure for June, set up in 1965. The 184,000 vehicles in question represented 8.6 per cent less than the May figures but an increase of 42.7 per cent on June 1968. The number of new private cars was 10.3 per cent less than the May figures at 151,337, but this figure again was 46.3 per cent up on the June 1968 registrations. (DIE WELT, 19 July 1969)

Ship made from synthetic materials

Bremerhaven engineer and shipyard-owner Gustav Kuhr has for years built unsinkable lifeboats for shipping lines and yards in many European countries. While one lifeboat after another rolls down the slipway Kuhr, a 55-year-old East Prussian, devotes much of his time to his favourite project, a shrimp boat made entirely of polyester resin.

The 52 ft 6 in. cutter will, on completion in September, represent a prototype of the latest in shipbuilding. It certainly has no equal in this country.

Gustav Kuhr reckons that synthetic materials are the shape of things to come in shipbuilding, even though the number of shipowners who are interested in the idea is small as yet. Thirty-one-year-old businesman and fisher Walter Peters was the first customer to contact Kuhr's Lunewerft yard with the idea of commissioning a ship consisting entirely of plastic.

Because of the cutter's limited radius certain conditions had, of course, to be fulfilled. This unique shrimp boat must have a maximum draught of four foot three yet at the same time be absolutely



stable. It will thus be suitable for fishing in shallow estuaries.

Maintenance costs were also to be reduced to a minimum. Synthetic materials which do not rust, need only to be hosed down when the time comes to clean them.

Hull, deck and bridge are made of fibreglass-toughened plastic. Even the ~~railings are of plastic. Masts~~ and fittings are of conventional materials but the 150-hp diesel engine capable of ten knots is mounted on synthetic foundations.

After trials, scheduled for the end of this year, hull, railings, deck and bridge are to be dyed. Gustav Kuhr has assured Herr Peters that the ship will not then need painting for years.

Although designer and shipyard-owner Kuhr is not making a profit on the prototype (development costs amounted to more than 100,000 Marks), he hopes to do good business in future.

The prototype and other vessels that follow it will cost 140,000 to 150,000 Marks, 10,000 to 20,000 Marks more than a conventional cutter of wood, but its builder reckons that the larger investment will pay. (Photo: dpa)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 July 1969)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Flea Mark I – the sexy trendy buggy

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

"You'll see," the buggy-builders prophesied. "It's a sex bomb among Volkswagens. School classes will run after you." After only 300 yards on the road it happened. A driver paid so much attention to the sex bomb that he drove into the back of the car in front, his eyes riveted not on an exotic sports car but on a German buggy.

Buggies are such a novelty in Europe that a word of explanation is perhaps in order. A buggy was originally a one-horse chariot-like vehicle with large wheels that was used on trotting-tracks in the United States.

Its latterday counterpart is a four-wheel racer and roadster open-topped in jeep fashion and with outsize rear wheels. It bears a striking resemblance to the VW jeep used during the last war.

The buggy is not a speed king but it does have style. It is a car with pep for the pop generation, an impudent mongrel that is nonetheless unmistakeably an illegitimate Volkswagen. There are said to be approximately 20,000 buggies in the United States, but precious few pay road tax. They are driven across country and particularly on the beach.

Many people in this country are also evidently interested in having a car for fun, the editorial staff of *Gute Fahrt*, the Volkswagen-owners' magazine, discovered.

All they had intended was to give their do-it-yourself-minded readers a few hints as to how to build their own buggy, but they had underestimated the fans' enthusiasm for the extravagant. Enquiries poured in. The do-it-yourself hints developed into a prototype: the Flea Mark I.

Surprisingly enough not only young people have shown interest. So have older motorists who drive respectable cars and obviously relish the idea of driving something less conventional.

Interest has been shown by component manufacturers who otherwise have their hands full manufacturing components for run-of-the-mill cars and by Volkswagen dealers who evidently expect a buggy in the showroom window to be a shot in the arm for sales.

Karmann of Osnabrück, the bodybuilders, also fancy the idea of earning a little money from the wave of interest in the journalists' design. The latest news is that Karmann are to handle distribution of the Flea Mark I from August.

Yet the buggy does not come ready-made. Buyers either have to do the assembly themselves or have the kit assembled in a garage. The basis of the Flea is an old Volkswagen beetle. Its bodywork can be ready for the scrapyard. All that is needed is the chassis and the engine.

The last third of the chassis is shortened eleven inches. The welding will have to be done by a garage. Buggy designer Hans-Rüdiger Etzold claims that the cross-section cut he envisages makes special ties unnecessary during welding.

The shorter chassis makes the buggy nippier and the plastic bodywork more stable. The kit consists of fibreglass-toughened polyester, shortened cables, windscreen frame and glass, two exhaust pipes, two headlights and the canvas hood and frame. Karmann market it at 2,950 Marks.

All that remains to be bought are the rear wheels. They need not necessarily be the ones used in the prototype – Mercedes 600 wheels with tyres alone costing 250 Marks. And everything else is taken from a Volkswagen beetle.

A crashed VW with a good chassis and an engine in good enough condition to undergo souping-up will cost about 1,000 Marks. A garage will charge between 500 and 800 Marks for assembly.

Unlike many American buggies the Flea, it was decided from the start, was to be cleared by the motor vehicle licensing authorities. It has been passed as road-worthy and as a four-seater.

Oddly enough, while the two *Gute Fahrt* engineers, Hans-Rüdiger Etzold and auto mechanic Erich Focke, spent four months at loggerheads with technology and the motor vehicle registration regulations editor Hermann Rest had no trouble with the Technical Supervision Association (TÜV), the body responsible for conducting compulsory two-year road-worthiness tests, or with component manufacturers.

What does the customer get for his investment of 4,000 to 5,000 Marks? The design, specially styled for the magazine, is attractive. The prototype has a fifty-horse-power, 1,600-cc VW microbus engine. The power-weight ratio is 26.6 pounds per horse power. The Flea accelerates from nil to fifty in eleven seconds and reaches a top speed of around eighty miles an hour.

The Flea is the vehicle of the pop generation. It meets a demand that the automobile-building giants have ignored. It breaks away from the stereotypes that come off the never-ending production lines. An owner can express his own personality and individuality by means of the buggy.

(Photo: Mihaly Moldvay)

Despite its short wheelbase the Flea has surprising directional stability. Its ground clearance and other characteristics make it a born cross-country vehicle, but suspension and silencing are due for improvement. At the moment traversing uneven ground is uncomfortable work.

There are plans to incorporate a heater and develop a hardtop version and next year the design team propose to make the Flea equally at home on land and water.

So the Flea is an uncomfortable car in which the driver would be well-advised to put on a crash helmet before starting – and oilskins too in bad weather. This reversion to the early days of motoring brings back a feeling that has long been lost in the perfection of modern cars, the feeling of being on the road. This pioneer gets under the skin, especially when driving through puddles.

Gute Fahrt readers claim to have practical reasons for wanting a buggy. A country parson would use his to visit isolated farms, a farmer his to trek across the fields, a hunter his to bring the catch home, an engineer his to tour sites and an old-age pensioner his to go angling. All are good for the Flea's image.

Yet all these activities can be performed reasonably well using normal vehicles, so it can be assumed that the stated intentions are but superficial. On the quiet many people would like to own a car that fulfills no particular function, has no particular social status and is neither functional nor de luxe, in short, a leisure car.

No doubt young motorists are mainly taken by the extravagance of a car that costs the same as a utility VW Beetle and is hardly more expensive to run than a VW 1600 saloon yet creates such a stir. But the buggy is not an aggressive vehicle; it is a fun car.

It is not a car for horse-power snobs. It has no snob appeal. All that the Flea proclaims is that the driver drives for fun rather than for sport. The Flea is a plaything, and as it is now realised that play is as important a factor in life as sex and intellect there may soon be a veritable flea circus on the roads.

(DIE ZEIT, 25 July 1969)

The problems of scrapping old cars

2,000 YARDS IN THE COUNTRY INADEQUATE

Last year slightly over 718,000 motor vehicles were scrapped in this country. This figure roughly corresponds to the number of motor vehicles first registered in 1959, which tallies with the conclusion reached in most heavily-motorised countries that the average car has an active life-span of nine years.

This year more cars were registered in the period from January to May than in the whole of 1959, so it can be imagined how busy the scrap merchants are going to be in a decade's time. The Ministry of Health has accordingly commissioned a report on present and future means of dealing with wrecked and abandoned cars from the Battelle Institute of Frankfurt.

Bonn appears to have realised that measures must be undertaken in good time to deal with the secondary results of increasing traffic on the roads.

In the past the scrap metal business was a lucrative affair. Demand exceeded supply. Millions could be made in old iron. In the years to come, however, increasing competition is to be expected. Only well-prepared scrap will be saleable and only large and expensive plant will be able to do the job.

The Battelle Institute's proposals are:

*Scrapping is only worthwhile when all cars taken off the roads end at regional collection centres. Scrap merchants would need to be commissioned by local authorities to accept and pass on wrecked

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

cars. Hamburg, for instance, has done well with a scheme of this kind.

*Scrapping in the present 2,000-odd yards all over the country is hardly an econonic proposition.

*Cars that are not stripped down properly contain many materials that reduce the market value of the scrap – plastic and non-ferrous metals, for instance. Battelle propose shredding. The car, with engine removed, is hammered to shreds and the iron separated from non-ferrous metals magnetically. Everything else that can be burnt is then burnt in a furnace. A shredder plant with an annual capacity of 30,000 to 60,000 tons costs between three and five million Marks.

*Eighteen to twenty locations for shredders in this country are proposed. Pre-pressed wrecks could be transported to these centres by lorry.

The report does not contain recommendations as to whether or not shredders should be publicly-owned, like sewage and garbage-disposal plant, or privately-operated.

It does, however, suggest a solution to a slightly less acute problem, that of disposing of old car tyres. Even so, by 1980 there will probably be forty million of them, 350,000 tons, a year to dispose of.

Tyre rubber fortunately has an extremely high calorific value – 8,600 kilocalories per kilogramme. It is reckoned that it would make a useful generator of power. Furnaces would be most economic in conjunction with a conventional power station.

(DIE WELT, 18 July 1969)

TOURISM

Stuttgart – the city nestling in a crater

CHRIST UND WELT

Flying into Stuttgart would make the visitor understand what Theodor Heuss, the first president of the Federal Republic, meant when he said that Swabia showed the best of what this country had to offer.

The Swabians claim that God created Swabia as a model for all other creations giving the landscape all earthly beauties possible. People who are not fond of the Swabians claim that God set them down in his park landscape' to keep them out of the way.

Stuttgart springs organically from the Swabian landscape. Even if it is not possible to apply the words 'happy and gay' to the people of Stuttgart most of the time it can be applied to the city nestling in its delightful, crater setting.

From the top of the television tower it is possible to have a view over the city's charms. From this vantage point the visitor can see the wide spread of the woods, houses piling up one against the other, the wine terraces with the lance-like props for the vines, spreading all round the city.

Many city names are associate with colours. Toulouse is associated with brick-red, Cadiz with white and Venice with vibrant blue. Stuttgart's colour is green. The word 'garden' is included in the name *Stutengarten* – the garden of the mares – is probably not a correct derivation and the charger that appears in the city's coat-of-arms was probably a mistake. Nevertheless the city is enclosed and in its confines there is a hunting park and a zoo. The city is indeed today a wooded city in a garden.

As the year passes through its phases the gardens in Stuttgart are filled with herbs and weeds, with what is good and what is bad. The people are tied up with nature and its blessings and they complain about the tyranny nature wields over them.

If ever a tree is chopped down in any part of Stuttgart citizens are instantly aroused to indignation and write letters to the local paper. Rightly so the greenness of the city does not have only a sentimental value. The trees that surround the city give the air a gentle, pleasant quality. The greenery and the trees are the lungs of the city, without which she would be strangled to death. To continue the horticultural comparison, Stuttgart is like a plant that has to be kept in a small tub.

If it were not for timely planning the city's greenery would have been swallowed up by institutes and housing estates as well as the development of roads and highways through the city. But much has been done to preserve the green areas of the city and to link up one with another. It will not be very long when citizens in Stuttgart will be able to wander through their city as if they were on a country hike, completely isolated from the noise and smoke of traffic.

Greenness is to be seen everywhere in the city. Trees surround the health centre as far as the Theatersee. There are trees in the royal bathing places in the hills. There are trees around the old buildings, in the animal parks and the buildings that were put up in romantic styles in the last century. There are trees surrounding the classical castle with its rolling parkland. The trees reach as far as the Kräherwald where the city limits come to an end. The whole way is green.

With considerable élan the people of Stuttgart have been able to amalgamate the useful with the aesthetic. It is no wonder then to see the practical serving the artistic. For this reason the city is a great centre of architectural development.

Stuttgart's most beautiful church is the railway station. No one would believe that it was built by Paul Bonatz and F.E. Scholer who drew up their designs before the First World War. It was built from 1914 to 1927.

Another architectural landmark is the Weisshof estate which was built in 1927. Sixteen archtects of world renown, including Le Corbusier, Peter Behrens, Richard Döker, Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Hans Poelzig and Hans Scharoun were commissioned to design and build 320 white houses.

The houses were of the very latest design using the most recently developed materials. They were the first housing estate to be built in Europe in designs that were the last word in modernity – flat roofs and cubic forms. Glass and concrete were the main construction materials. The houses were built taking into consideration the latest ideas in communal living that the psychologists and sociologist had devised. In the same year Stuttgart's first skyscraper was built, the Tagblatt-Turmhaus.

Stuttgart people are very conservative in their architectural tastes. The elegance that architects Leonhardt and Gutbrod created in their television tower went unnoticed for a long time. People just did not see it as such. It was some years before its value was appreciated.

Other new buildings in Stuttgart were also decried when they were first put up. This applies to the so-called Eckensee, a foreign creation, the state of Baden-Württemberg parliamentary buildings, the opera house, the 'Kleine Haus', the Schlossgartenhotel, the art gallery and the castle.

The Kleine Schlossplatz which gives the city a southern, international atmosphere needs to be praised a little more by foreigners before it is taken whole-heartedly to Swabian hearts. Swabian pride will do this. Many buildings that went up in the second half of the last, and at the beginning of this century have been converted to more practical purposes, mainly because of their utility and homeliness. The neo-classic Königsbau by Leins (built in 1865) is now a shopping centre. The Stuttgart Opera that has been rennovated since the War, built by Littmanns in 1912, is an elegant theatre. Several buildings by Theodor Fischer are still standing and are no eye-sore to this day.

Stuttgart does not have many old buildings. What was renovated after the War was in part done with taste and in part was rather distastefully done. For instance Mendelsohn's Schockenbau, built in 1928 and the Crown Prince's Palace, built in 1846, which is now such a hindrance to traffic.

Nature has created Stuttgart in a crater. The surrounding country is hilly and very beautiful. A pictoresque view of the city can be had from a 1,000-feet high point – but the best view of Stuttgart is to be had from Blindenheim. Romantic-minded people are inclined *to look over* the city and dream of its charms. But the more practical are *inclined to* curse the place because of *its climate* and all the rest.

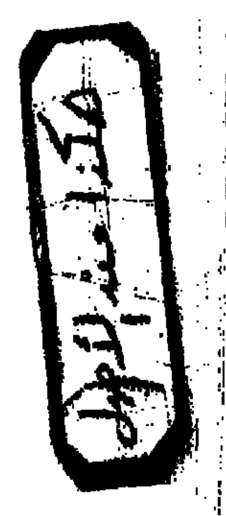
Traffic-wise Stuttgart like all other cities has its problems. Roads are too narrow and twist and wind too much. Roadways over the surrounding hills are inadequate and have too many curves. The city suffers from arteriosclerosis and serious surgery is required to halt the thrombosis.

Stuttgart welcomes travellers arriving from Zürich by train and motorists coming up the road from Tübingen with heartfelt greetings. Quicker than that the visitor realises that he must be a non-Stuttgart man if he does not think his city the most lovely in the world.

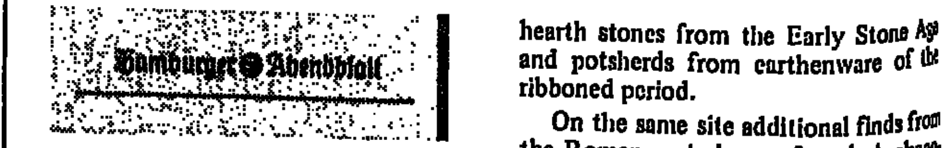
Thaddäus Troll
(CHRIST UND WELT, 18 July 1969)



Schiller Platz in Stuttgart
(Photo: Geißler/Verkehrsamt der Stadt Stuttgart)



New archaeological finds age Roman Cologne



Cologne is older than it was previously supposed to be. A human settlement had been already established 5,500 years ago on the site of what was the Roman city of "Colonia Agrippinensis".

The discovery of the greater age of the famous cathedral city was made when builders dug deep into the earth to construct an underground garage for the Römisch-Germanische Museum.

Archaeologists were called in and confirmed the findings, which included hearth stones from the Early Stone Age and potsherds from earthenware of the ribboned period.

On the same site additional finds from the Roman period were found. Archaeologists are now convinced that where the Cathedral now stands there were various other settlements from various periods in history. There is reason to believe that well underground there are remains of houses built in Roman times.

People in Cologne have been used to saying, "When the Romans were on the Rhine..." This in now untrue. They will have to say, "Since Early Stone age times..."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 26 July 1969)

SPORT

Drugs in sport – a blessing or a curse?

Altig is a drugstore on wheels, Dr Dumas of the Tour de France is reported to have commented on the pharmaceutical artistry of professional racing cyclist Rudi Altig of Cologne, 1967 Sportsman of the Year.

Dr Dumas then went into details. "We found definite evidence of two drugs and traces of five to ten others in the German cyclist's urine," he noted.

Even though the facts have been firmly established independently in two large laboratories with the aid of infallible tests this country's cycling ace still strongly denies having taken drugs.

Dope was also found in the urine of the undisputed winner of the Tour de France, Eddy Merckx of Belgium, during the Tour of Italy. At the time there as a wave of protest in Belgium. The national hero on wheels, Eddy the Great, was supposed to have resorted to drugs?

Out of the question, the Belgian general public reckoned. Only evil-minded Italians could have played this trick on Merckx, smuggling the incriminating drug into a drink that Eddy unsuspectingly accepted. What a mean trick!

As big money was once again at stake the ban on the Belgian cyclist was lifted a *few* days earlier than originally intended so that he could take part in the Tour de France, the toughest race in professional cycling.

Rudi Altig was penalised fifteen minutes because he was discovered for the first time during the Tour. This decision was not taken until the Cologne cyclist was well behind the field after spectacular initial successes and shortly before he retired after a fall. It must be some consolation for Rudi that he already owns two large blocks of flats.

Many writers are pleased to take the opportunity of affairs of this kind to point a moralising finger at corruption in sport today. Yet they forget that athletes, and professional sportsmen in particular, may be seen in a blaze of glory by their fans but are in reality at best prototypes and children of the age.

In a world based on competition the one-sided stress, strain and failure have long since prompted the pharmaceutical industry to go beyond medicine proper and manufacture drugs designed to operate on the extensive borderline between sickness and health.

Daily pill-taking in order to combat symptoms of irregularities in the organism and boost the performance that has been reduced is virtually a matter of course for millions of people in the civilised world. Is the sportsman of all people, particularly the professional who has fully integrated into a society based on success, to forgo chemical aids?

In cases where too heavy demands are made on him and unheard-of strains persist for weeks, and the major cycling road races are cases in point, he will resort to drugs particularly often. Pep pills are the obvious answer when physiological tiredness must be overcome.

There can be no doubt that doping represents a threat to cycling as a sport and there is every justification for the measures undertaken by the associations to catch offenders, even though government anti-doping legislation such as has been passed in a number of countries where cycling is a popular sport may not have been necessary. In Altig's case the drugs identified are said to have been amphetamines, a category that includes pervitine and benzedrine.

The history of drug-taking is far older than is generally imagined. In his book about drugs that affect the imagination Lewin the pharmacologist quotes Schweinfurth, the German explorer of Africa, who reported at the end of the ninteenth century that the inhabitants of the Yemen often chew qat, a drug that "causes pleasurable excitement and amusement, keeps the desire to sleep in check and boosts energy in the hot daylight hours and on long marches, making the taker no longer feel the pangs of hunger."

This report might be a description of the psychical effect of today's synthetic amphetamines. Qat is first mentioned in a document of 1332 but not until 1907 was it proved that the active agent of the drug is related to benzedrine.

Benzedrine was first manufactured chemically in 1887, pervitine, which is twice as effective and is marketed under a variety of trade-names, not until 1934. Both drugs affect both the body and the mind and are, as it were, doubly effective.

A short description of their effect will make it clear why drugs of this kind exercise a pull that is virtually irresistible on the racing cyclist.

Many experiments have proved that pervitine affects the circulation but, as Bonhoff and Lawrenz point out in their monograph, it is not yet clear whether this effect is due to influence on the periphery or on the heart directly. Breathing becomes more economical. Fewer but deeper breaths are taken.

Further effects on other organs have been proved, all of which probably exercise a decisive effect on performance. Do amphetamines if used over a longer period of time damage the process of blood regeneration? They do, after all, contain a benzole chain in their molecular structure. As things stand it is felt that they probably do not.

The senses are sharpened, too. Sight and hearing are improved while smell and the feeling of pain are reduced. Both are important for racing cyclists, as is obvious when fast descents and the surface wounds caused when the cyclist comes a cropper are borne in mind.

Last but not least, there is the effect of amphetamines on the central nervous system, an effect that has been proved on many occasions to occur but is due to more than a deliberate build-up of the sympathetic nerves.

The strongest temptation to use drugs is probably their effect on the psyche. Doping experiments conducted by a Viennese researcher prove that the psychological effect and powers of suggestion play a large part. Seventy per cent of the people to whom he gave a harmless powder, telling them it was a South American wonder drug, improved their performances measurably.

The effect on bodily functions is complicated. This is even truer of the psychological effect, on which opinions differ to this day. Pervitine unquestionably postpones tiredness, though.

On the one hand it raises the limit at which physical exhaustion and the desire for sleep set in, on the other it removes inhibitions and boosts drive.

There can be no doubt that the postponement of tiredness is the crucial effect for racing cyclists who spend day after day in the saddle and have no respite.

They also have to negotiate steep climbs on Alpine and Pyrenean passes, speed downhill at a breakneck tempo and suddenly break away.

The Tour de France belongs more to the category of superhuman achievements that include climbing a Himalayan mountain in icy storms and the thinnest of air or making a one-man crossing of the Atlantic in a beaten-up little boat.

Psychopharmaceutica have often proved a life-saver or at least a blessing from the witches' cauldrons of the pharmaceutical industry today for these fanatical sufferers for the sake of adventure.

One is almost tempted not to begrudge the poor devils who take part in the Tour de France – poor despite the prize money that is at stake – these wonder drugs. Almost but not quite. On more than one occasion cyclists have collapsed and died as a result of excessive drug-taking.

(DIE ZEIT, 25 July 1969)



Rudi Altig after a hard day's riding in the Tour de France
(Photo: Horstmüller)

Tough qualifications for Olympics

Though qualifying times and distances have been set by the Federal Republic Amateur Athletic Association for prospective Olympic athletes who are to be given special encouragement. The standards set have been equalled by only eight men and three women so far this season. The times and distances must be achieved at championship and national or international athletics meetings.

They are: Men: 100 m 10.2 seconds; 200 m 20.6 seconds; 400 m 45.8 seconds; 800 metres 1 minute 47 seconds; 1,500 metres 3 minutes 39 seconds; 5,000 metres 13 minutes 35 seconds; 10,000 metres 28 minutes 30 seconds. Marathon 2 hours 17 minutes. 20-kilometre walk 1 hour 29 minutes; 50-kilometre walk 4 hours 10 minutes. 110 metres hurdles 13.7 seconds; 400 metres hurdles 50 seconds; 3,000 metres hurdles 8 minutes 35 seconds. High jump 7 ft; pole vault 17 ft; long jump 26 ft 3 in.; hop, step and jump 54 ft; shotput 64 ft 7 in.; discus 203 ft 5 in.; hammer 228 ft; javelin 272 ft 4 in.; decathlon 7,900 points.

Women: 100 m 11.3 seconds; 200 m 23.2 seconds; 400 m 53.5 seconds; 800 metres 2 minutes 3.5 seconds; 1,500 metres 4 minutes 20 seconds; 100 metres hurdles 13.4 seconds; high jump 5 ft 10 in.; long jump 21 ft 6 in.; shotput 58 ft; discus 190 ft; javelin 190 ft; pentathlon 5,000 points.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 July 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0 05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45 —
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0 60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0 13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0 30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—.
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0 25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15 —
Peru	S. 3 50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl 0 50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0 50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0 10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0 25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0 20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0 20
USSR	Rbl 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d